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Families of Broomhill.

Account of the Families
of
Birnie and Hamilton of Broomhill,

by
John Birnie, Esquire.

Edited by W. B. D. D. Turnbull, Esq. Advocate,
F. S. A. Scot.

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PREFATORY REMARKS.

THE original manuscript of the following Account of the Families of Birnie and Hamilton is extant among the archives of the Chancellors of Shieldhill, in which house the former merged about the end of last century. For the transcript whence these pages are printed, I am indebted to the kindness of my friend Mr Maidment.*

As I was not aware of the existence of this genealogy when I reprinted (in 1833) the "Blame of Kirk-Buriall," my notice of its learned author and his family was somewhat scanty. To remedy this has been in some measure my chief inducement for sending forth this volume; and I take the same opportunity of adding to my previous remarks relative to Church-Interment, the following curious dispute between Stewart of Allanton and Somerville of Cambusnethan, in 1648.

* Of its author, John Birnie, Esq. all that is known will be found in the course of the Memoir, p. 71.

“ Amongst many other acts of ther generall assemblies (now rescinded) they passed one, that noe persone of what qualitie soever should bury within the walls of the kirk, albeit ther buriall-place was there, and that many of these kirks and queirs had been built by the predecessors of these noblemen and gentlemen, that had that privilege from antiquity, and by the right of foundatione, uncontraverted untill the tyme of thir new reformers, now in the meredian and greatnesse of ther glory, influencing all the noysome weeds of disloyalty that had sprung up since our rebellione in the year 1636.

“ It was as much out of peike, as to give obedience to this act of the generall assemblies, that Sir Walter Stewart of Allontoune, and Sir James Stewart, his brother, off whom I have spooken somewhat allready, both heretors in the parish of Cambusnethen; the first, from some antiquity, a fewar of the Earle of Tweddell’s in Auchtermuire, whose predecessors untill this man never came to sitt above the saltfoot when at the Laird of Cambusnethen’s table, which for ordinary every sabboth they dyned at, as did most of the honest men within the parish of any account. For Sir James Stewart, his brother, when a youth, he was bound a merchant prentice in Edinburgh, his patrimonie scarce paying his prentice fie, which, when he had finished, with repoart of much honestie towards his master, and zeall to the Geneva government, (which many of our natione was then bleeting eftir,) he procures to himself a rich marriage, one Anna Hope, that keeped the principall, if not the only worset chope in Edenburgh, whereby in a short tyme he soe enriched himself that he turned factor, and our armie goeing into England, he was made generall commissar. At lenth he came to be provost of Edenburgh, and one of the three

“ (As to the barrons that ruled all Scotland for three or four years,) albeit it consists within the knowledge of all men that knew them, that

never any of the three attained to the honour of freeholders, notwithstanding of the great purchase that two of them made with ther ill-gotten money dureing the tyme of our civill warres. But to proceed.

“ Drum, now designed of Cambusnethen, haveing his eldest daughter removed the latter end of the same summer he came there to live, he resolves to bury her in the queir* of Cambusnethen kirk; that place being not only the constant buriall-place of the barrons of Cambusnethen, but occasionally his oune grandfather, Lord Heugh, and his uncle Gilbert Lord Somervill, had been buried there, the one dyeing at the Raploch, the other at his oune house of Crastland-head, neer by the kirk. This Sir Walter Stewart of Allentoune opposes, as tending to a breache of an act of the generall assemble, wherof he was a zealous observer, and yet knoune to be the greatest oppressor in Scotland, soe farre as his petty dominione did reache. Cambusnethen persists in his resolutione, and myndes to make use of the king’s keyes,† if the kirk-warden refuse to delyver the keyes; whereof Allentoune being informed, he makes his application to the presbytrie of Hamiltoune, and with much smooth language tells ther wisdomes that he should not have opposed the Laird of Cambusnethen in the burying of his dead within the kirk, if the general assemble had not passed an act, strictly forbidding the same, which in conscience he could not see brocken, being a ruleing elder of the kirk, and ane heritor within that parish, without giveing ther wisdomes advertisement thereof; which now haveing done, he left it to them to see to the keeping of the acts of the generall assemble, seing they wer most concerned therein, as members of that high, pious, and reverend kirk judicatorie, the majesty whereof ought still to be keeped up by a punctuall and due observance of all the members thereof. When he had made ane end

* Choir.

† In the language of Scots legal writs, the king’s keys imply making a forcible entry.

of this insinuating and flattering discourse, (for he was the greatest dissembler under heaven,) the moderator for himself, and in name of his brethren, gave him hearty thanks that he had been soe carefull to see the acts of the assemblie observed, which should be notified at ther next convention, that soe by ther intercessione the committie of estates (for they durst refuse nothing they demanded of them) might conferre upon him ane temporall reward, being conscious to themselves their blessings was but litle worth, soe long as they were fomenters of seditione and trumpetts of rebellione to the people for the tyme. The presbyterie concluded to wryte a letter to Cambusnethen, the draught whereof was recommended to ther moderator, Master James Nasmyth, minister of Hamiltoun. A more insolent and ambitious fellow (with reverence be it spoken to his sacred functione) was never knoune in the kirk of Scotland since the reformatione. The tennor of the letter followes.

“ SIR,

“ According to our duty, as being the Lord’s servants, and that trust imposed upon us by our reverend brethren of the assemblie, to see their acts observed, I am desyred by the presbyterie of Hamiltoun to acquaint you, that they being certainly informed by the minister of Camnethen parish, [this was a notorious lie, for Allentoun was the informer,] that, contrary to the acts of the assemblie, which forbids all burying within the bodie of the kirks, and the queirs being held as a part of the bodie of the kirk, the burying there will unquestionable be a breaking of that act; notwithstanding whereof, as is informed, you intend to bury your dead within the queir of Camnethen kirk, and in order thereto, you mynde to force the keyes from the kirk officer, or to make patent doors by violence if they be refused, which illegall proceedings will not only be found a breache of the civill peace, but unquestionable will make you

lyable to the kirk censure, which they mynde to prosecute to the outmost if you persist in soe wicked a purpose ; thairfore, Sir, the presbyterie of Hamiltoune, as faithfull pastours, being tender of your reputatione, the good of your familie, and the peace of the countrey, advyses you to forbear to doe any thing that may be of evill example, and give offence to the people of God, amongst whom you now live, otherwayes, much against ther inclinatione, they will be necessitat to make use of that power ther Lord and Master hes invested them with, to bring you to a true sence of your great guilt, in presuming to violat ane ordinance of his kirk, appoynted for decencie by these in whom the power resides. To determine in such matters, this Chrystian admonitione comeing from me, as the mynde of the presbyterie, I hope will prevaiill soe farre that you will not break the act of the assemblie, thereby to incurre the kirk censure, which, that you may not, shall be the earnest prayer, Sir, of your servant only in the Lord. *Sic subscribitur,*

“JA. NASMYTH.”

“ This letter being civill enough, considering the temper of the man, I shall make noe commentar upon it, nether shall I offer to dispute the poynt nor power of the generall assemblie in makeing such ane act, it being now rescinded, but certainly it's the opinione of the ablest casuists in Europe, (as it is the constant practice of all Christians, both Protestant and Popish, to bury in kirks,) that if any thing be of civill right to a man, it is his buriall-place, that is and ought to be held his proppertie for a religious use ; and what more religious then the burying the dead in a consecrated place, such as kirks are or ought to be, I would aske the presbyteareans, that to this day holds the acts of the late generall assemblie, (lyke to the lawes of the Medes and Persians, unalterable,) wither

that parcell of ground purchased by Abraham from Ephrone, the son of Zohar, the Hittite, that dwelt amongst the children of Heth, was Abraham's proppertie? If it was, (which they will not nor dare not contravert,) then had he power to destitute and appoynt that parcell of ground to what use he pleased, which haveing done for a buriall-place to himself and his successors, before he had any other right of property within the land of Canaan; now suppose that himself or any of his posteritie eftirward had built a synagogue in use with them, upon that very ground where the cave was, by what law, humane or divine, could the head and representatives of the Jewish church (when constitute in that excellent order left us upon sacred record) have made ane act, dischargeing any ane of the posteritie of Abraham, (in whose lot this synagogue had fallen, wherein the ancient buriall-place of ther fathers was,) to have buried in that synagogue, pretending it might profane that holy place appoynted for divine worship, which, as we find not done by them upon record, nor practised by the ancient Christian church, since the tyme ther was publict places allowed them for divine service. Upon what grounds then the Generall Assemblie proceeded, when they made that act that depryved soe many noble families of ther ancient buriall-places, I leave it to lawyers and divines to enquire eftir; and soe I returne again to Cambusnethen, who, notwithstanding of the presbyteries prohibitionne, was fully determined to bury his daughter within the queir, which the Lairds of Raploch, Clelland, and Millburne, with others of his relations, being informed off, they came to Camnethen, and dealt very earnestly with him not to break the act of the assemblie, nor contemne the admonitione of the presbytrie, who were fully resolved with excommunication against him, and all his assisters, if he should bury within the queir, or within any part of the churche walls.

“This advyce of his friends, with the hazard he might incurre (if any

act of violence had been committed upon the opening of the ground, or at the interment) from the civil magistrat, which consisted then wholly of the kirk party, made Cambusnethen content to bury his daughter at the east gavill of the queir without, placing a large monument, with much imagrie, and severall inscriptions engraven thereon, over the buriall-place, which shortly thereftir was brocken, as is supposed, by the malice of Allentoune, and John Hamiltoune of Idistoune, upon this occasione.

“The parish of Cambusnethen being neer seven mylles in lenth, the kirk stood at the south-west poynt of the wholl parish, neer to the river of Clyde, which certainly had been built there for the barrone of Cambusnethen’s accommodation, soe near his mansione-house, as being patrons thereof, and probably upon his propper expences, there being noe other heritors then in the parish but himself, the in and out barronie not being seperate untill the tyme of Thomas Lord Somervill, that gave the Lord Yester ther first interest there ; however, to speak the truth, the situatione was most inconvenient for the people, especially aftir the muirs came to be riven out and inhabited, most of whom had three, four, fyve, yea some sex mylles to the kirk, in the deep of winter, and a more mischievous gate for boigs, mosse, and deep claye, is not within the kingdome, then betwext the Easter Read Myre, and the now old kirk of Cambusnethen. This Sir Walter Stewart of Allentoune takes to consideratione (haveing his oun residence beyond Auchter Water, near fyve mylles from the kirk,) how to get remedied, knowing Cambusnethen would oppose the transportatione of the kirk, as he had good reasone to doe upon many accounts, but non more then because the queir of that kirk had been the buriall-place of the greatest and worthyest cadits of his familie, and was now returned to himself, as superior of that barronie, and proprietor of the mansione-house and demaine belonging therto.

“ The Generall Assemblie now sitting,* upon the complaint of severall ministers and heretors, that ther parishes was too spacious and great to be overseen and orderly catechised, they had devyded severall of these parishes by erectiones of two kirks where the teinds would allow the same. Allentoune being a ruleing elder, his allya Edstoune being commissioner to the parliament, for they nether that satt. At the same tyme, Sir James Stewart was provost of Edenburgh, being likewayes a member thereof, who had great power with the kirk, that ruled all the affairs of the kingdome. Being soe weill stated both in the church and state, Allentoune gives in a petitione to the Generall Assemblie, wherein he informes them of the lenth, breadth, populacie of the muirs, and all other inconveniences of Camnethen parrish, allready mentioned by me, and then craved, that as ther wisdomes had already devyded severall parishes within the kingdome, and of late the parish of Munckeland, and appoynted ane other kirk there, soe they would be pleased to grant ane act for building a new kirk in some convenient place beyond Auchter Water, for accommodatiōe of the muirs, the communicants being now as many there as in the laigh cōtrey, and the parish of as large extent as that of the Munckeland.

“ This petitione undoubtedly should have been granted at ther next sitting, if information therof had not quickly been given to the trusties of James Duke of Hamiltoune, who was titular of the teyndes of that parish, as tacksmen to the Lord Archbishope of Glasgow, who, albeit all of them was clessed doune as malignants for the engadgement, yet had they ther oun freinds both in the kirk and state, with whom they dealt earnestly to withstand the passing of that act, as tending greatly to the duke's losse, in takeing from him the wholl of the teyndes of that parish, and withall they furnished them with severall reasons to perswad the

Generall Assemblie to lay aside that petitione. But non was soe convincing as that, when a just valuatione of the teynds was given in to them, it was not possible, out of the yholl teynds, many of them being valued and sett in tacks by the Dukes of Hamiltoune, to make up two stipends for the ministers that should serve the cure there. As for the glybe and manse of that other kirk, Allentoune, of his oune accord, offered to give the ground, and to be with other heretors that should be casten to that parish at the expence of building the kirk ; notwithstanding of all which, and the reasones of the petition, the same was rejected upon the want of a competent stipend for two kirks.

“ Allentoune haveing gotten this repulse, resolves not soe to give it over, but again petitione the Generall Assemblie upon the former reasones, that since the parish could not be denied, yet that they would be pleased to grant ane act for transporting the kirk to some more convenient place of the parish, for the accommodatiōe of the inhabitants. This petitione was noe sooner given in, but Cambusnethen was advertised of it by Master James Hamiltoune’s second sone, the good man of Broomehill, then minister of the parish of Camnethen, but eftirward, upon his majesties restauratione, made Bishope of Galloway. This pious and learned gentleman, albeit he was Allentoune’s brother-in-law, his sister being lady to him, yet had soe much greater respect and kyndenesse for Drum, now Cambusnethen, his neer cussing by the house of Raploch and Stanhouse, then for his brother-in-law, ther principalls both of loyalty and church government being much different ; for it was knoune to this gentleman’s intimates, and even suspected by the presbytarian clergy, that he was episcopally inclyned ; however, they did forbear to medle with him, because of the pregnancie of his spirit, and the great freinds he had within the shyre. This gentleman haveing made a purchase within the parish, from Matthew Stewart, brother german to the Laird of

Minto, who himself had bought the same from Sir James Somervill eleven years or thereby preceding this, and now held of Drum as barrone of Cambusnethen, his dwelling-house being very neer the kirk, he was unwilling that it should be transported to any other part of the parish; thairfore, soe soon as this petitione was presented to the assemblie, he gave advertisement to Cambusnethen, but secretly, for fear of Sir James Stewart, and his oun brother-in-law, Allentoune, both of them being great favourites of the kirk, might have turned him out of his minstre, for the presbyterie of Hamiltoune waited for ane occasione to be fairly quyte of him that singly opposed them in all ther illegall and unwarrantable proceedings against these that wer of and for the duke's engadgement, *anno* 1648.

“Upon this advertisement, Cambusnethen comes to Edinburgh, and speakes first with some of his freinds, members of that assemblie, then with these of the presbytrie of Edinburgh, and more particularly with the ministers of the toune, in whom he confided much, because formerly when he lay before the Castle of Edinburgh, and was wounded in ther service, (for if men will speak the truth, it was principally, if not only the kirk's quarrell that begane and continued that unnatural warre against the father of our countrey,) they had often promised to befreind him in any actione that might come before them; but old springs* give noe pryce, they then charished militarie men, but now they wer mounted on the chair of government, and looked doune with disdaine upon these that had been greatly instrumentall to place them there, as they did with this gentleman, who, comeing to speak with ther moderator, Master Robert Douglas, he very ingenuously tells him the granting of the petitione was already concluded upon, and his appearing to oppose it would be to noe purpose, but to give these, he knew boor him noe good will, reasone to insult.

• Old tunes.

He thanked the moderator for his respects and friendly advyce, and then went to consult his lawyers in this affair, if legally he could appeal from the assemblie to the parliament, being soe much his civill right, as that he was both patron of the kirk and superior of the wholl barronie. His lawyers told him he might, but they wer apprehensive, as affairs then went, he should be remitted back to the assemblie, for the parliament would medle with nothing that they had taken upon them to determine in ; and withall they assured him, the assemblie's granting the petitione could prejudice him noe farder then in the expence of building of a new kirk, and causeing him ryde farder to it for his money.

“Cambusnethen haveing receaved this advyce, and finding his patronage or superioritie incurre not any danger or dammage by the proceedings of the Generall Assemblie, resolves not to be seen in the affair, as he did not, but went to the Drum about his private businesse, and then goes for Cambusnethen. By this tyme Allentoune was returned with his act, which he intimates the next sabboth, and craved a meèting of the heretors and elders eftir sermon ; when they wer convened, he produced the act of the assemblie for transporting the kirk, subscryved by the clerk of the assemblie, Master

“Cambusnethen made as though he had been much surprised by this, and demanded of Allentoune how he came to offer any such thing to the Generall Assemblie without acquainting the rest of the heretors, and himself in particular, seing he was patrone of that kirk. Allentoune calmly answered, laughing, (as was ordinary for him to doe when intended a man ane ill turne,) That it had been often spokken to formerly, and compleaned off both by himself and all the fewars beyond Auchter Water, to the other heretors without effect ; thairfore he, with the rest of his neighbours, was necessitat to have ther recourse to those that had power to right them, and had done soe by ther act of transportatione.

‘And to ease you, Sir,’ says Cambusnethen, ‘others must be prejudged and diseased that deserves as weill, if not far better, of the kirk of Scotland then you doe, and all the fewars beyond Auchter Water.’ Allentoune replied nothing to this, but said he hoped the heretors would take the assemblie’s act to consideratione, and goe about to fix upon some convenient place of the parish to transport the kirk unto, and withall that they would fall upon a way how the charges thereof might be defrayed.

“Master James Hamiltoune fearing these last proposalls of Allentoune’s should raise much heat, as undoubtedly they would, the matter as yet and contryveance not being weill digested, he adjourned the session till the next sabbath, and withall desyres the heretors that they would be pleased to meet upon some week day to settle that affair peaceably, according to law, and as became good Christians and neighbours of the same parish. This advyce of the minister’s, to whom Cambusnethen had a singular respect, with some other interest that Allentoune made with Cambusnethen’s relations upon Clyde, soe farre prevailed, that at lenth they brought him to subscribe a contract with the other heretors, wherein they obliged themselves to pay out such sums of money as should be found necessary for building the new kirk of Cambusnethen at the Greenhead. This was a rouine belonging to the Laird of Ernock, of the surname of Robertoune, purchased from Sir James Somervill, being a part of the barronie of Cambusnethen, and still holding of his successor Drum; this might be one of the reasones that moved him to subscribe the contract, that the kirk was still to be upon his ground, and the same at noe great distance from his residence, being scarce a mylle and a quarter, the way not very bad even in the deep of winter.

“But that which is most observable in this contract, is to find every particular relateing to this building particularly sett doune, and yet noe

liquid soume condescended upon for defraying the charges thereof, but it is left to the optione of these at whose instance the execution of the contract was to passe, and that was Sir James Muirhead of Lachope, Sir Walter Stewart of Allentoune, Sir James Stewart of Kirkfeild, James Somervill of Cambusnethen, John Hamiltoune of Idistoune, Patrick Hamiltoune of Green, and Master James Hamiltoune of Murrays, minister of the parish, or any four of them that should agree upon the matter. By this condescentione was Cambusnethen and Lachope, with all the other heretors of the parish, insnared; for Allentoune and his brother gaineing upon the simplicity of Idestoune and Green, made them condescend to what they did; who, haveing power by the contract, in imposing what soumes of money they pleased upon the parish, for whereas at first of Watersaugh, and Alexander King, knowing and able tradesmen, both as to the masone and wright worke, offered to perfyte the kirk, and give the heretors the keyes in ther hands, within ane year, the parishoners laying too the materialls, for three thousand merks; it cost them more than seven thousand, and was as many years in building, a great part of the timber being spoyled before it was sclaitted.

“Soc soon as this contract was subseryved and the worke begune, Idistoune, out of zeall forsuith, and pretext to farder the building of the new kirk, pulles doune the roof of the old, and in takeing of that of the queirs, (designedly, as was supposed, by Allentoune his instigatione,) the cape stone is throwen doune, which, falling directly upon the monument Cambusnethen had placed over his daughter, breakes it in four peices. A more malitious act could not readily have been performed, then to deface the monument of the dead, held in esteem, if not sacred, amongst all nations to this very day; this gentleman, Idistoune, being my relatione, and haveing matched one of his daughters with a cadite of this gentleman’s familie, I will not blacken his reputatione by telling, for all his furious

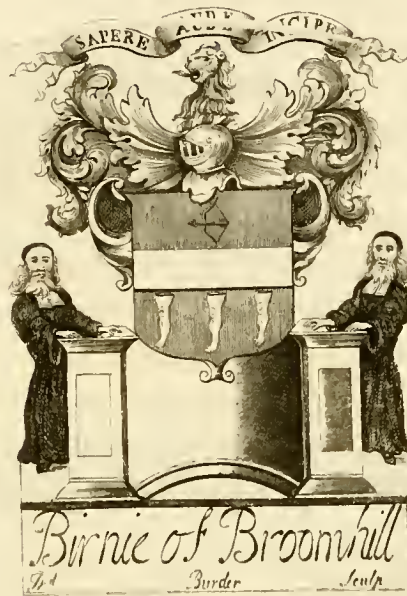
zeall to the house of God, he might have been at the tyme under the kirk's censure; but our reverend brethren of the presbyterie knew weill enough how to stryke gentilly the faillings of these of ther oun gang without publict censure; for all the noyse they make now against the orthodox clergy for not punishing vyce with the same severity that they would, making the world beleive they wer accustomed to doe, when they had the power of the keyes. However, this act might have been severely resented, if Providence had not soe ordered, that all the tyme Cambusnethen was in Louthain, and before his returne, the minister, that was allwayes for peace, had caused putt together the stones as weill as could be: by doeing whereof, and the minister's intreaty, Cambusnethen for the tyme rested content, not without a grudge against Idistoun that he should have had any accessione thereto, seing he was his cussing, and that ther was soe great freindship and familiaritie betwext ther sones."

The notice of the Stewarts of Allanton in the above gave rise to a smart discussion in 1817, which produced "The Salt-foot Controversy," by that very acute and talented antiquary, John Riddell, Esq., Advocate, wherein he has satisfactorily demolished the shallow and presumptuous arguments of his antagonists.

From the bookplates on some volumes now before me, which appear to have strayed from the Birnie Collection, it would seem that the pious proprietors had indulged in a heraldic freak without consulting the *Oracles** of the Lyon Office. They

* Heraldry was never properly studied as a science in Scotland. The present officials of that elegantly organized establishment are about the most ignorant reptiles that ever crawled between earth and heaven.

have given to their shield as supporters, two parsons precant, sable, in reading-desks—all proper !! *La voila !*



The impression of this volume is restricted to Sixty Copies, for private distribution.

D. D. D. C.

EDINBURGH, 67. GREAT KING STREET,
January 1838.

THE ACCOUNT
OF
The Familie of Birnie of that Ilk,
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, SINCE THE LOSS OF THAT ESTATE.

AS ALSO OF
The Hamiltons of Broomhill,
AND THEIR DESCENT, TO THE PURCHASE THEROF BY MR JOHN BIRNIE,—OF
HIS MATCHING WITH THEM, AND HIS ISSUE: CONFORME TO THE SEVERAL
PAPERS NOW IN THE CHARTER-CHEST AT BROOMHILL. FROM THE YEAR
OF GOD M.CCCC.LXXIII. TO THE PRESENT YEAR M.DCC.XXXIII.



HERE is in wrytt a tradition in the familie, that in the year of God 838, or thereby, Alpin, King of Scots, with many of his prime men, being taken prisoners in battle by the Picts, and thereafter murdered in cold blood, and the King's head in a base manner sett on a pole in one of their chieff cities, Kenneth the Second, his son, a brave prince, soon rais'd ane armie to be revenged on the actors of so barbarous a murder. All his followers were desperate and resolute, and had many conflicts several days together, amongst whom was one BIRNIE, Irish, and in English *Bright*, then called

because of his glittering armour, and his two sons, who having several tymes signalized themselves, yet one evening pressing furiously into the thickest of the Picts, were all three, with several others, surrounded and made prisoners. Night by this tyme putting ane end to the fight, they had each of them one leg putt fast in a pair of stocks to prevent their escape, till the Picts had more leisure to put them to death.

The father knowing very well what would come of them, advysed the cutting off of each of their legs ; which done, they made a shift to return to their own men, and, at the next battle fatal to the Picts, they were observed to behaue themselves with a new cowrage, wherewith the losse of their legs had animate them. The fortune of the Scots at length prevailling, this King Kenneth, in his just revenge, laid not asyde his arms untill he had extirpated the whole nation of the Picts; their possessions he divyded amongst his men, as they most deserved, and upon Birnie he bestowed a baronie of land near Elgin in the shyre of Murray, yet bearing his name, and which his posterity enjoyed for a long tyme thereafter, and gaue them for their arms Gules, in resemblance of the late bloody battle, a Faesse, the mark of honour betwixt the bow and arrow in full draught, the most ancient arms then in use, and the three legs couped at the thigh, in perpetual remembrance of their valour.

William Birnie of that Ilk.



THIS estate was still in their possession, till about the latter end of the Civil Wars, in the minority of King James the 6, in which its proprietors, throw their loyalty, were reduced to almost nothing, the last whereof was the above William, whose picture wee have. He married Margaret Fraser, a daughter of the Laird of Philorth's, now Lord Saltoun, (she was one of Queen Mary's maids ;) dyed about the thirty-fourth year of his age, and left of issue only one son.

The above Margaret, after Birnie's death, was maid by Queen Mary Mistresse of the Mint-House, and then she married John Aitcheson, goldsmith, Say-Master to the Mint, after Sir John. He coined the 8^d pieces called Aitchesons; to whom she had several children, and of whom are come by the males some good families in England and Ireland; and by the females, the Neilsons of Craiggassie, and Master Thomas Kennedy of Denure, present Baron of Exchequer, and several others. Margaret's mother was Margaret, daughter to John Abernethie, Lord Saltoun, and Margaret Stewart, second daughter to John, Earle of Athole, who married Mary Gordon, a daughter of George Earle of Huntly.



MR WILLIAM BIRNIE, minister at Air, was born at Edinburgh, 1563. He was naturally addicted to learning, and carefully educate by his above mother. William haveing, partly by the reversion of his father's estate, and partly by his mother's goodwill, twenty thousand marks of partimony, was advysed by his friends to merchandize; but in a few years, by considerable losses at sea, his stock was so diminished, that he resolved to betake himself to his book again, and for that end went over to Leiden, where he continued three years, applyeing himself to the studie of divinity, and from thence returning to his native country, he was admitted minister at Lanark, by a letter of presentation from King James 6, dated at Edinburgh the 28th December 1597, where he married Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter to John Lindsay, parson of Carstairs, a brother of Covingtoun's, and his mother a daughter of Carmichael of that Ilk. The parson's wife was Isabel Wilkie, a daughter of Provensyde's.

Att his comeing here, there were several feids among his parishioners, as in other places at that tyme, and frequently the quarrels began soon after sermons on the Sunday; but as he was a great peace-maker, so he was a stout man, and upon his appearance with sword in hand, he had

always the happieness, by his authority, to dissipate the contending parties without manslaughter, and, for the most part, without blood.

Here, at the desire of his bretheren of the ministry, and to obviat the too frequent abuse of churches at that tyme, by the burial of the meaner sort of people in them, he published a pamphlet, very wel done, considering the barrennesse of the subject, called, *The Blame of Kirk-Burial*,* and dedicat it to James Marquis of Hamilton, &c., printed anno 1606, in our librarie.†

In the year 1611, being invited by the magistrats and parish of Air, he removed thither, and continued minister dureing the last seven years of his life. Here he also wrote a *Tractat of Chronologie*, in our librarie, wherein he manifests ane uncommon skill in the learned languages. This piece he dedicat and presented to King James the 6, with whom he had the honour to be well acquainted from his younger years, being, as wee word it, in the same classe at schools.

The King recommending this piece to be revised by Dr Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and some other English bishops, they judged it at that tyme unfitt to be printed, as mentaining ane opinion anent Christmas-day repugnant to the usage of the Church of England; not that he was of a perswasion different from them in the matter of church government, for the contrarie appears in the reguard the Scottish bishops had for him, when sending up one of their number to court, anno 1609, with a memorial to the King, he is desyred, among other things, to move the King for a grant of the tieths of Lanark to Mr William, and to procure his Majesties letter for that effect. Calderwood, *History*, page 604.

But he was also a member of both the Courts of High Commission, granted by the King to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and others therein named, dureing his lyftime, as the same Calderwood, pages 617 and 652.

* Of this very curious work a limited reprint was published by the Editor of this volume, London, Pickering, 1833. 4to.

† Calderwood mentions that William Birnie was chosen perpetual moderator of the presbytery of Lanark in 1606. See Appendix, Number I. for a favourable specimen of the euphuistic style of this worthy clergyman.

This his MS. after his death falling into carelesse hands, suffered some detriment by the losse of the preface, the last cap. 1st book, &c.; but as it came into the hands of his son Mr Robert, who was but young at his father's death, he caused it to be transcribed.

Master William, whose picture wee have, was of a good personage, and so agile, that, preferable to many in those dayes, he would leape the salmond's leap, by streaching himself upon the grasse, leaping to his feet, and again throwing them over his head. He was also pleasant, pious, and charitable even above his estate, and God was pleased to call him, in some sort after the manner of Moses, *osculo oris*, as the Hebrew doctors expresse it, by ane easie and gentle death, anno 1619, and the 56 of his age.

Some few hours before his death, he gave his blessing to his fyue children, with clear insinuations of their future condition, and that they should attain to more ample fortunes than he could give them, whereof three were sons. His eldest, JOHN, then about 19, should merchandize, susteine many losses, but happily surmount them; that his second, JAMES, should goe to Polland, and there attain both riches and honour; that his third, ROBERT, then but eleven, should be a minister, and a raiser of his familie, all which came to passe. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Dr Steinsion, a physician at Air.

And MARGARET, William's youngest daughter, married Hew Harper, brother to Sir John Harper of Cambrynethen, and had issue, John Harper of Hartwoodhill, of whom after, who left issue, by Inglis, a daughter of Murdiestoil's, John, now of Hartwoodhill, unmarried, and Bethia, married to Robert Houston, chirurgion at Glasgow, now at London, with issue.

The above Hew Harper had also two daughters, Jean, married to Archibald Barnes, ane officer abroad, whose only daughter, Margaret, married John Bailie of Woodsyde, clerk to the regality of Hamilton, with ishue. The present John Bailie of Woodsyde married Margaret Marshall, daughter to William Marshall, merchant at Glasgow, with issue.

Their eldest daughter, Jean, married Robert Innes, merchant in Edinburgh, with issue.

Old Woodsyd's second daughter, Janet, married David Clelland, merchant in Edinburgh, with issue.

And his youngest daughter, Margaret, married, first, James Brown, wryter in Hamilton, and after, John Cunieson, clerk there. No issue.

Margaret, Hew Harper's other daughter, married Robert Innes, wryter in Edinburgh, whose only child, Jean, first married Mr Robert Chambers, a son of Gogar's, and his only daughter and child, Margaret, married James Gordon, a brother of General Gordon of Auchintoul's, with issue.

Jean Innes married again Mr Robert Sanders, wryter in Edinburgh, also with issue.

Because of the distance of time, I shall insert the following epitaph composed upon the above Mr William, by the then famous Mr James Bonner, minister of Maybole.

Now Mr Birnie's gone, let's still admire
 His worth, and that he came to settle here,
 Being born and bred at Edinburgh, where he past
 All poynts of solid learning there profest.
 From thence to Leiden, where with Junius,
 With Joseph Scaliger, and Lipsius,
 He liv'd three years ; this was his special scope
 To follow usefull learning to the tope.
 Not without ample fruit, for truely he
 Attain'd into a very large degree
 In learned languages, and ev'ry art :
 The Holy Scriptures were his choicest part,
 And namely in abstruse chronologie,
 The golden chain of all divinitie ;
 He waited on his charge with care and pains,
 At Air, on litle hopes, and smaller gains.
 He liv'd and dy'd under that sacred yok,
 Most dear to all, his brethren, and his flock.

There is also among his papers a gift under the Privie Seal to him, to be master of the hospital of St Leonards, dated 4th August 1603.

JOHN BIRNIE, merchant at Air, was the above Mr William's eldest son, and lived at Air. He married Smith, sister to Alderman Smith, merchant in Londondarie, and had issue 4 daughters; Elizabeth married Mr John Cruickshanks, one of the regents of the Colledge of St Andrews, and the first man that unfortunately fell as a Presbyterian preacher, in the Revolution against King Charles the 2d, at Pentland Hills. His only son, John Cruickshanks, since the Union, has been controller in this kingdom to the commissioners of our customes, married in England to .

This John Birnie, when about 12 years of age, with two or three more of his commerrads, went into a fisher boat at Air to diuert themselues, as some tymes they used: but the boat being old and laikie, and a good gale of wind aryseing, the boyes were driuen to the sea, before any of their parents had notice; they could doe nothing, but, by John's order, threw the water with their hats out of the boat. At last, by the providence of God and the wind, they came in syght of the boats at Greenock, who went to their releiff, and found all the children almost dead, saue the said John, as hard at work as euer with his hat and water. The children were taken care of, recouered, and in a few days brought home to their parents. The schoolmaster, it seems, had a son with them, the blame whereof lay upon the said John: Howeuer, John was not to be punished, euery one takeing his part for acting so manfully; but the master had a way of causing the children reduce some Latin sentences to our Scots proverbs; and when any of the children had occasion to meet with *Siculas pervenit ad Oras*, or such another, then was the cry and laugh, Skipper Birnie with his crew landed at Greenock; which proved a great reproof to him.

JANET BIRNIE, his second daughter, married James Fisher, merchant in Londonderrie.

JEAN BIRNIE, his third daughter, married James Wilson, also merchant in Londonderrie.

MARGARET BIRNIE, his fourth daughter, married Commissioner John Ferguson of Castlehill at Air. No issue.

JAMES BIRNIE, merchant at Samuscha, Secretarie to the King of Poland.

The above James, Mr William's second son, went to Poland very young, and there, as his father told, attained to great riches and honour; he was a prime favourite of two of their kings, and of John Sobieskie, the then Crown General, and afterwards King.

He first married a daughter of ane Auchterlonie, a merchant in Dantzick, had issue one son, John, who dyed a litle after his father, without issue, and left all his estate there to his uncle Mr Robert, of whom after, in lyferent, and to his son Mr John in fie, tho' none of them thought fitt to seek after it, because of the troubles in that kingdome.

The above James married, for the second tyme, Elizabeth Innes, the daughter of a superior officer there. No ishue aliue; but more of him after.

MR ROBERT BIRNIE, minister at Lanark, was the above Mr William's third and youngest son, born at Lanark the 27th March 1608, Easter day. Being about eleuen years of age at his father's death, his pious and learned uncle, Mr John Lindsay, parson at Carstairs, haueing no child of his own, made him his care; and at the age of fifteen, sent him to the University of St Andrews, where he continued a sedulous student for eight years. In the year 1632, he became minister at the Shots, and in anno 1634 was transported and collated minister of Houston, by his cussen Patrick Lindsay, Archbishop of Glasgow, upon a presentation from Claud Lord Strabane, brother and commissioner to James Earl of Abercorn, patron of the said paroch, with the consent of Sir John Maxwell of Netherpollock, and Sir

Thomas Boyd of Bondshaw, dated third of November 1633, and there married Christian Melvine, second daughter of Dr Patrick Melvine, Professor of the Oriental Language in the New Colledge of St Andrews, a brother's son of the familie of Raith, whose wife was Elizabeth Oliphant, of the familie of Kellie.

This doctor haveing four daughters, taught each of them a learned language, to wit, Latin, Hebrew, Greek, and Syriack. The Hebrew falling to Christian's share, she became so good a proficient therein, that she was able to read the English euery where, from the Hebrew text, throwout the Old Testament, and had the first fifty or fifty-one psalms of the Hebrew Psalter by heart. Her Bible in four parts, with her Psalter, are in our Librarie. Upon the 23d Nouember 1643, he was collated minister at Lanark, upon a presentation by King Charles I. to him, dated at Oxfoord, the 18th of March 1643 ; where he continued a painfull minister for forty-eight years, untill his death, which happened the 21st January 1691, about the eighty-third year of his age, and of his ministry the 59th. His picture, well done, wee haue.*

He was a pious and learned man, well seen in the Oriental tongues, very diuerting and facetious, accounts whereof seuerall of the old people in that town still haue. I shall instance one. There happened after the building of the new church, a strong contest betwixt the taylors and shoemakers, anent their preference to a loft in the church: Agree they would not, tho' the heretors of the paroch, with the magistrats and deacons, used all means possible. At last they yielded to the above Mr Robert his determination, be what it would, and sent their commissioners accordingly. Mr Robert wrote them a letter with some smart reprooffs for their behaviour the Sundays before, and the following lines : "Gentlemen,

"It is well kend throw out our toun,
 "Wee draw on our hose before our shoon."

* See the Testament of this gentleman, Appendix, No. II.

Upon which the shoemakers yielded. He was also very charitable to the poor, whereby he left a fragrant memorie of himself behind him. He wrote a MS. called his 'Opera Poetica,' in 4to, of three hundred and twenty-four pages, in our Librarie. He left also of ishue one son, Mr JOHN, of whom after ; and two daughters, the eldest, ELIZABETH, was, upon the second of January, married to Mr Thomas Kirkcaldie, Presbyterian minister at Carnwath, a brother of Kirkcaldie of Grange, barronet. After the Restoration he was indulg'd minister at Dalserf, where he dyed ; and left of ishue one son, Mr Thomas, at London, unmarried. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Dr Thomas Alston of Athelwood, and Phisitian, who has issue Dr Charles Alston, King's Professor of Bottanie at Edinburgh, who married Rebecca Lockhart, only child of Captain Lockhart of Lee.

His sister Ann

Elizabeth, married to Mr James M'Garvoch, Presbyterian minister at Esdalemuir. With ishue.

And Joan Alston.

Mr Kirkcaldie's other daughter Jean, married Mr Alexander Findlater, Presbyterian minister at Hamilton, with abundance of issue. Their eldest son, Mr Alexander, is one of the masters of the High School at Edinburgh.

Mr Thomas, the second, is Presbyterian minister at Lintoun.

Mr Robert Birnie's second daughter JANET, upon the 8th December 1668, married Mr John Irvine, minister at Kilmalcom, in the west : there-after at Petercoulter, in the north. He purchased the lands of Saphock, and has ishue Mr Alexander Irvine, now in Saphock, advocat, who married Barbara, eldest daughter of Dundas of that Ilk, and has ishue.

Mr John Irvine's daughter married Forbes of Barnes, with
ishue.

The aboue Mr Alexander Irvine of Saphock, advocat, who has now also purchased the lands of Knapperna, hath erected them and Saphock in a barronie called the barronie of Irvine, is the true heir-male of Irvine of Drum, and wears the arms as chieff accordingly. Amongst the said Mr Robert his papers, there is a letter from his before spoken of brother James to him, dated at Dantzick the 18th of June 1658, wherein he wryts of the account he had got of his mother's death, and regrets his not seeing of her. He wryts also of the trouble in Poland, but that God had preserued him and his from all trouble. He complains of his nephew John Harper's goeing to leaue his service, upon his sham excuses of his geting great airships from his uncle Sir John: wryts of his only child John, by his first wife, of his second marriage, and the death of her children. He commends himself to all friends, and to his worthie friend and god-father James, Lord Carmichael, and subscriues, "Your very loveing brother till death, James Birnie, Secretarie to his Majestie in Poland." This king must be Jo. Cæsimer, who resigned the croun.

There is another letter from him to his said brother, dated at Samusyia the 3d July 1664, a little before his death; wherein he giues particular injunctions to his said brother, anent his aboue son John, then at Lanark, to let him want for nothing, and to hasten him ouer to France, because that language was becomeing fashionable at their court. He also asks again kindly for all his relations, particularly for the aboue John Harper, his old servant and nephew, to come ouer to him; and subscriues, "Your deir and loueing brother teil death, James Birnie, Secretary to his Majesty of Poland." These letters are addressed, "For my honorat and loveing brother, Mr Robert Birnie, minister at Lendreick, this loveingly to him at Lendreick."

Note.—When at Dantzick, he subscriues, "Secretary to his Majestie in Poland;" and when within the kingdom of Samuschia, he subscriues, "Secretary to his Majestie off Poland."

They being a little torn and difficult to read, as seuerall other papers in that chest are, I haue placed each of them in a coppie ; and they are seal'd with the same coat of arms as on the signet seal he sent his brother, yet in our custodie, with this difference, that about it is engrauen, " Maister Robert Birnie ;" and bearing with his three garbs and a fork, crest, a dexter hand holding a sword, all well done upon a bloodston, sett in massie gold.

The way how he came by this coat of arms, and not these of the familie, was that he went away young, knowing nothing of the matter ; but after his attaining to riches and honour in Poland, he fell uneasie with the grandees and gentry there, as being bred a merchant, so he wrot ouer to his brother for his birth breiff. Mr Robert, minding more divinity than herauldry, wrote to ane agent at Edinburgh, who did, indeed, expedite it before the then Privie Council, with the best quality, relations, and the aboue coat of arms, tho' not ours.

The said John Harper, being with the aboue father and son at their deaths, the father's nephew, and many years his servant, must be the only person wee could trust to here, anent the account of his effects ; and he told that besydes his rich furnished house, fyne gardens and parks at Samuchsha, he had a good part of the lordship thereof ; and also, besydes his profits of copartnery at Dantzick, he had about 2000 L. sterling, our money, in the hands of John Sobieskie, Croun General, money in the hands of Michael Witznowiskie, more among seuerall others of the nobility ; which wee know by the complaint made in his last letter to his brother, and Sir John Harper, upon their bargaining for him, anent the estate of Mauldsley. Yet John Harper brought home nothing. All that my father, Mr John, got from him was very small, and that by present too, for rings sent over by his own confession, not delivered. He has also seuerall tymes told, that had he brought home the buttons upon his upper Polonian coat, being diamonds sett in gold, they had made the produce of 1000 L. sterling.

JOHN BIRNIE, only child to the aboue James ; he outlived his father a very short tyme, and was with his aboue uncle, Mr Robert, at Lanark,

when his father died. He dyed unmarried; and by his disposition and assignation, dated the 30th May 1665, left all his effects, heritable and moveable, to the said Mr Robert in lyferent, and to an only son John, my father, in fee, as already wryt.

Mr JOHN BIRNIE, the aboue Mr Robert's only son, having married a daughter of James Hamilton of Broomhill, Bishop of Galloway, and purchased the same lands, I think it proper to place him after his brother-in-law, John, the last of the Hamiltons thereof. And so proceed to

ACCOUNT

OF

The Hamiltons of Broomhill,

And their Descendants, conform to their Charter=Chest: From the year 1473 to the year 1730; being the space of 257 years.



THE common tradition in this family also is, that James, the Third Lord Hamilton, was married to Janet de Calderwood, a daughter of Calderwood's of that Ilk, in the shire of Lanark; and one morning, as she was nurseing her only son John, at the castle of Hamilton, in that part thereof called the Horn-hall, a footman brought her the unwelcome news of her Lord's

goeing to be married to King James the Third's sister, Lady Mary, the Lord Boyd's spouse, divorced from her husband anno 1471. Janet in a rage threw the child from her, which brok his thigh bone; and made a vow ere long to be married, her own words, "to a prettier man;" so went off, and, as the storie sayes, was married to Stewart of Castlemilk. However the above matter was, yet the same James, Lord Hamilton, upon the sixteenth day of Februarie 1473, and of Pope Sextus the Fourth, the third year, James Williamson, notar, infest JOHN HAMILTON First of Broomhill, his *filius carnalis*, as he calls him, in the lands of Draffan-yeards and Machan Muir, being a 40 merk land of old extent. Item, in the lands of Silvertonhill, with power to redeem the other; and made him heritable keeper of the castle of Hamilton, by delivery of the keyes. Witnesses, Sir Archibald de Calderwood, James Hamilton of Weilsland, and John Hamilton de Porta Castri. And yet further, James, Earle of Arran, the above lord's eldest son, and nephew to King James the Third, as braue a man as had been in the family, not only obtained the said John with his own two natural sons, Sir James Hamilton of Finzeart, (after Avandale,) and Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kingwell, legitimate; but in his charter of erection and entail of his whole lands, passing by the families of Preston, Innerweick, Dalserf, Raploch, Bathgate, Bardowie, Bruntwood, Bowland, Cambuskeith, Darngater, Neilsland, and all their descendants, places the three failziers airs male of his own body first in the entail, where the above John is designed as his brother, and the other two his sons natural. The above charter is dated the 20th January 1512, and in the Laigh Parliament House, book 16, page 135, James Fourth's reign. The above Earle was a man of great valour and courage, and one of the best commanders of his tyme; as you see, anno 1504, by the expedition he was sent with against the rebelling Swades, told by the Holenshed, and in ane other thereafter to the assistance of the French King, who rewarded him with great gifts and a pension dureing lyfe. He married Janet Beaton, a daughter of the Laird of Creich's, and aunt to the Cardinal. The above John Hamilton of Broomhill married Janet, daughter to Sir Robert Hamilton of Preston and Fingleton, whose mother

was a daughter of Mowat, after Hamiltons of Stenhous; which Sir Robert was, in the truce concluded betwixt our King, James the Third, and Richard the Third of England, September 1484, made one of the twenty conservators therof for Scotland. His grandfather was Sir John Hamilton, youngest son to Sir Gilbert de Hamilton of Cadzeow, and Isobel, sister's daughter to King Robert Bruce, and sister to Thomas Randalf, Earle of Murray. The said Sir John, anno 1359, is infeft in the lands of Rosseaven, and thereafter Sir David Hamilton, Knight of Cadzeow, infefts him in the lands of Fingleton, therein designed, *patruo suo domino Joanni de Hamilton militi de Rosseaven*.

The said John Hamilton of Broomhill had ishue with the above Janet; sons, DAVID and JOHN, who succeeded their father, the one after the other, and of whom after; Mr Gavin, who went to Ireland, and Mr Quintine: daughters, JANET, the eldest, married John Hamilton of Weilsland, a son of Raploch, with issue male and female, of whom Janet married Hew de Ralston, and Bessie, the other, married Dundas of Listonsheils, now Newliston, both with ishue. By her father's testament Sir John Johnson, viccar of Kinneil, is ordained to be her guide and intro-mitter with her graith and guidis ay and whyle God and good friends staik her. She was commonly called *Bessie with the Boots*, because of the frequent relieff she afforded her husband when in trouble.

MARGARET, Broomhill's second daughter, after the Reformation, married Gavine, Commandator of Kilwining, tho before she had a son to him, called Gavin; for there is a tack dated 15th June 1558, by the second Gavin, Commandator, with the consent of the whole chapter, of some annuities about Kilwining, in favours of the above Margaret, wherein designed, "his well beloued," and daughter to umquhill John Hamilton of Broomhill, and, after her decease, to Gavin Hamilton her son. I have also seen a charter of vendition granted by the said Commandator, dated at Edinburgh, 13th of May 1560, of the lands of Raploch, &c., in favours of the above Margaret, therein designed *Honorabili mulieri filix quondam Joannis Hamilton de Broomhill*, in lyfrent, and to Gavin Hamilton, her

son, in fee. Witnesses, John Hamilton of Broomhill, her brother, Patrick Hamilton, son to Robert Hamilton of Dalserf, and Hew Newin, son to Thomas Newin of Monkrydden, and this charter is the next day confirmed by James, Duke of Chastleherauld.

There is also a charter dated 27th September 1561, granted by Margaret Hamilton, one of the two daughters of the deceased Archibald Hamilton of Raploch, of the lands of Cummir, in the paroch of Lesmahago, with the consent of John Hamilton of Stenhouse, Sir Andrew Hamilton of Goslington, and James Weir of Blackwood, her curators, and also with the consent of Margaret Hamilton her mother, in favours of the above Gavin, therein designed, *Honorabili viro filio naturali venerabilis in Christo patris Gavini commendatorii monasterii de Kilwinning*. But upon the 25th May 1563, there is another charter granted by the said Margaret, and James Sommervell, younger of Cambusnethan, her husband, of the same lands, in favour of the said Gavin, wherein he is now designed, *Prædilecto suo consanguineo filio venerabilis Gavini commendatorii de Kilwinning*. Witnesses, Robert Hamilton younger of Dalserf, and William Hamilton of Torschaw.

The aboue Gavin, Commendator, was the youngest son of James Hamilton of Raploch, and Isobel Weir, his spouse, a daughter of Blackwood's. There is a charter, dated the 6th of May 1548, of the lands of Raploch, granted by James Earle of Arran, governour, upon the resignation of James Hamilton of Stenhouse, Captain of the Castie of Edinburgh, [and 1549, provost of said burgh,*] and eldest son to umquhile James Hamilton of Raploch, (this he was obleidged to doe by the aboue Earle, because he had married Mowat, heires of Stenhouse, and gotten these lands,) in favours of Archibald Hamilton, his brother, and the airs-male of his body, which failzieing, to Mr Gavin Hamilton, his other brother, and the airs-male of his body, which all failzieing, to return to Stenhouse himself. Archibald dyeing, and haueing only two daughters, there is a precept of *clare constat* James Hamilton, son to James Duke of Castlerault, with the consent of the said Duke, of the saids lands of Rap-

• " This on the margine."

loch, in favours of the above Gavin, now Commendator, as air male to the said Archibald his brother, dated the 3d March 1559. I haue already told that Archibald's eldest daughter, Margaret, married James Somervell, younger of Cambusnethan, with ishue; so his other daughter, Jean, married Robert Baillie of Cultness, after of Park, also with ishue. The oldest paper I haue yet seen of Raploch's is 3d of September 1492, a mutual agreement betwixt William Hamilton of Raploch, and William Hamilton, son to James Hamilton of Priorhill, whereby the said lands are disposed to Raploch; but I haue yet a new account of that familie.

Gavin, the above Commendator, was a man of very good parts, a notable courtier, of a fyne address, and reallie well known in politicks, as may be seen by the several histories of those tymes. Archbishop Spotswood hath him made Abbot of Kilwinning, anno 1539, and Dr Jamieson,* in his MS., hath him, anno 1551, not only Abbot of Kilwinning, but made, when about thirty years of age, Administrator to the learned Prelate, John Hamilton, Archbishop of Saint Andrews, natural son to James, the First Earle of Arran, *in temporalibus et spiritualibus* of the Diocese of Saint Andrews, with a pension; because *coadjutor cum futura successione*, anno 1558. He is one of the number appoynted to meet for the Queen. Regent with the Lords of the Congregation in defence of the Romish religion. In parliament 1560 he is elected one of the Lords of the Articles, as being not very popishly affected. Anno 1563, he is a special commissioner, appoynted by the General Assembly to revise the Book of Discipline, and although he, with the Earles of Murray, Glencairne, Rothes, and others, fled befor Queen Mary and King Henry's armie to England, anno 1565; yet as a good subject and trustie servant, he is, anno 1568, chosen by Queen Mary one of her commissioners to treat with those of Queen Elizabeth's, anent her detention in England. In the parliament held by Mathers, Earl of Lennox, 14th May 1570, he and his aboue son Gavin were forfaulted; but by the parliament held at Lithgow, 10th December, anno 1585, by King James the Sixt in person, they are again restored. The cause of the Commendator's forfaultry

* Presumed to be "Mr John Jameson, son to John Jameson, a merchant in Aberdeen. He was Doctor in Theology. He wrote several Collections anent the Scottish History. He dyed very young, and much lamented." *Catalogue of Scottish Writers, Edinburgh, 1833, 8vo.*

was the givinge the Queen wrong advyce, and inter-communing with Claud Hamilton, son to the Duke, Claud Hamilton of Broomhill, his nephew, and many others; but, as above said, restored by the act of restitution of several noblemen, gentlemen, and others in the King's favour, parliament 1585.

The Earl of Murray, Regent, being killed January 1569, Queen Mary's partie began to stirr; for though she was now prisoner in England, yet there were many for her restoration, whereof the heads were the Duke of Chastlerault, Earles of Argyle and Huntly, now conveyned at Lithgow. But Sir William Drurie entering Scotland with ane armie, and the above Earl of Lennox, the prince his grandfather, in company, upon the 12th of July 1570, he was elected Regent, who, at the surrendrie of the castle of Dumbarton, took the after spoken of John, Archbishop of Saint Andrews, and cruelly hanged him at Stirling. However, Gavin Hamilton, Bishop of Gallaway, and Lord Livingston, took arms for the Queen, Grange Kirkaldie haveing now the castle of Edinburgh and the town under command, went thither with the Duke of Chastlerault, the Earles of Argyle and Huntly, Lords Herries, Boyd, and many others, to prevent Regent Lennox his parliament, 14th May 1571. The Regent and his party not dareing to enter the town, yet they held the parliament in a part of the Canongate belonging therto, and pronounced forfaulture against the aboue Commendator and his son, with some others, and went to Leith. The Lords for the Queen, not to be behind them, kept their parliament at the ordinar place, the 12th of June thereafter, wherein, for very good reasons, they declaired the Queen's resignation and demission of her crown null, and her to be pray'd for in all churches as our lawful Sovereign, and next day proclaimed it accordingly.

Sir William Drury's mediation turning fruitless, he prepared to goe off, so the Lords at Edinburgh would giue him a convoy to Restlerig. The Earle of Morton, at Leith hearing of this, drew up his men at that place, which Sir William seeing, rode up to the Earle, and, by his perswasion, made them both retire; but then the question was, who should first? Sir William proposed that he should stand in the middle way, that upon his signal both might turn at once, which, as is said, the Lords for the Queen refused; upon which the Earle chargd them so hard, that they

fled to the Watergate, where, the place being so strait, many was thrown and trod to death, and amongst which the above Commendator, with the Queen's commission in his pocket to be Chancellor of Scotland. He was greatly lamented, as being esteemed, of all that partie, the most moderat.

The aboue John Hamilton of Broomhill his THIRD and YOUNGEST daughter, first married Cuthbert Hamilton of Canir, in the paroch of Dalserf, with issue, and is, upon the 18th day of January 1544, infest therein; and, upon the 20th day of June 1549, there is a declaration and instrument by John Hamilton of Neilsland, her brother-in-law, and Robert Hamilton of Dalserf, narrateing, that albeit the deceast Cuthbert Hamilton of Canir had made and appoynted them tutors-testamentors to his children, in case the said Isobel, after his death, should again marry; yet they not only freely consent that the said Isobel should marrie Robert Hamilton, son and appearand air to the said Robert Hamilton of Dalserf, but also renounce their office of tutorie in their favours. This done the said day at Broomhill. Witnesses, John Hamilton of Broomhill, and Quintine Hamilton, burges of Hamilton, her bretheren. The said Isobel, now spouse to Robert Hamilton of Dalserf, does, upon the 4th of October 1589, make her testament, her husband alive, and recommends it to the care of John Hamilton of Canir, her eldest son, by her first husband, Robert Hamilton of Dalserf, her present husband, and their eldest son, William Hamilton of Dalserf, younger; and that her daughter Katherin be married and provyded for at the sight of her nephews, Gavin and Gavin Hamiltons, elder and younger of Raploch, John Hamilton of Broomhill, her brother, and the said William Hamilton of Dalserf, her son. Witnesses, Gavin Hamilton of Raploch,* and Archibald, his brother, after of Milburn, her nephews as said, the said John Hamilton of Canir, and William Hamil-

* "The Raploch, a house in great estimation at that time, [1595;] because of the worthynesse of the owner, a gentleman of much understanding, favoured and employed by the house of Hamilton in ther greatest concernes, of a vast estate, and universally lyked by all the name of Hamilton, as he was much respected by his nighbours." *Memorie of the Somervills*, II. 22, where it is stated that his eldest daughter, Jean, was married to *James*, Lord Ross. Douglas, however, in his *Peerage*, (Ed. Wood, II. 417,) represents her as the wife of Robert the fifth Baron. Gavin Hamilton's second daughter, Margaret, was married to Hugh, second son of the seventh Lord Somerville.

ton, younger of Dalserf, and John Hamilton, younger of Neilsland, her grand-nephews. The above Katherin was afterwards married to Sir James Lockhart of Lee, and the same William, her son, to Janet Symington, daughter to John Symington of that Ilk ; both with issue.

There is a tack, Andrew Stewart, Bishop of Caithnes, Thesaurer to King James the Fourth, and Commendator of Kelso, of the lands of Longkype, in the paroch of Lesmahago, to the above John Hamilton of Broomhill, therein designed, " Brother to ane noble and mighty Lord James Earle of Arran," dated at Air the 5th of November 1511. *Note.*—This is before the legittimation. There is also a tack betwixt him, therein designed John of Hamilton, Lord of Broomhill, and Thomas Miller, *alias* Williamson, of the Kirkland and place of Stenhouse, except Preston's miln, and ane chamber and horse grasse to Sir James Calderwood, curat there, dated 10th of November 1520 ; witnesses, Sir James Calderwood, notar publick, and Robert and Thomas Robiesons, in Mauldsley.

Decreit of the Lords, viz. Gavin Bishop of Aberdeen, David Bishop of Galloway, David Bishop of Argyle, George Abbot of Halyroodhouse, Thomas Abbot of Kelso, James Abbot of Dundrennen, George Lord of St Leonards, Mr Robert Foreman, Dean of Glasgow, William Scot of Balweirie, and Mr Adam Otherburn of Oldhame, at the said John's instance, against Gilbert Earle of Cassils, for spulzeing of goods, subscryved by Mr James Foulis of Colinton, Clerk Register, dated 1st December 1522.

The above John Hamilton of Broomhill was a stont, hardie, and bold man, tho' lame by the fall his mother gaue him when young, as already told. Yet upon several occasions he behaued himself very well ; but more especiallie with his brother, the Earle of Arran, at the takeing of the Castle of Glasgow, against the Duke of Albanie, gouvernour to King James the Fifth, anno 1516.

He dyed August 1526, and his lady, March 1553. He was a long tyme sherif-deput of the shire of Clydsdale, by the inquests I haue seen, especiallie that of Alexander Lockhart of Cleghorn, anno 1513.

David Hamilton of Broomhill.

Upon the 13th day of November 1540, James Earle of Arran, the aboue earles eldest son, March 1543, made gouvernour to Queen Mary, and anno 1548, created by King Henry the 2d of France, Duke of Chastlerault, gaue to the said David ane charter of the aboue lands, wherein he is designed eldest son to the deceast John Hamilton of Broomhill, our uncle; witnesses, Gavin Hamilton, our brother-german, and John Hamilton of Samuelston, his natural brother. David married Margaret, daughter to Robert Muter of Semple, and had issue three daughters, ELIZABETH, KATHERIN, and MARGARET.

There is a decreit of the Lords of Session, at his instance, against Andrew Hamilton, son and air to umquhile Andrew Hamilton, son and air to umquhile John Hamilton of the Newton, after of Siluertonhill, anent redeeming half of the lands of Siluertonhill, dated the 6th of February 1541.

I see also, inhibition at his instance, against John Weir of Auchterfardel, dated 28th May, and of Queen Mary's reign the third year. Tack granted by James Earle of Arran, the gouvernour, to him, dated at Edinburgh the 9th day of December 1544, of some lands in Lesmahago. There is another tack by the said governor to him of the teinds of Machinmuir, dated at Linlithgow, the 24th of May 1545, to which David Hamilton of Preston, his uncle, is a witness; the same David who, February 1542, advysed the aboue gouvernour not to grant the commission to Cardinal Beaton for the tryall of Mr George Wishart; and the gouvernour not only refused, but would by no means consent to his death. Obleidgement, William Lord Semple, to the said David and Margaret, his spouse, my Lord's grandchild, to relieve for their use the 40 s. land of Newburn, and eight bolls meil of the miln of Glasford, dated at Dumfries the 7th of October 1545; witnesses, her father, Robert Master of Semple, and Gabriel Semple, her grand uncle, who was the first Laird of Cathcart.

The aboue David was a very handsome and comelie man, strong and

active, and the most part of his lyfe, and in all chances, attended the aboue Earle of Arran, his cussen; and also was in France with him at the marriage of Queen Magdalen, anno 1537. But upon the 10th of September 1547, he with his brother-in-law, Cuthbert Hamilton of Canir, were unfortunately slain at the batle of Pinkie, attempting to relieve his father-in-law, Robert, now Lord Semple, (called the great,) taken prisoner by the English.

Margaret Semple, his lady, married after David's death John Whytfuird, younger of that Ilk, or of Milton, with issue. His mother was Elizabeth Carlyle, daughter of my Lord Carlyl's or Fortherald.

Elizabeth, Margaret, and Katherine Hamiltons.

Upon the 29th of May 1552, there are letters of dispensation by Queen Mary and James Duke of Chastlerault, her gouvernour, to the aboue daughters for entering themselues airs to the aboue David, their father.

Upon the 17th May 1554, there is a precept of *clare constat*, John Archbishop of St Andrews, *apostolicæ sedis legatus natus* and Commendator *perpetuus* of Paisley, (the first Earle of Arran's natural son. The reformation prevailing, January 1563, he was imprisoned in the Castle of Edinburgh, for saying and hearing of masse, but after set at liberty by Queen Mary. He lurked with his friends in the west after the battle of Langsyde, May 1568, till he was again taken, condemned, and hanged at Stirling for high treason, 5th of Apryle 1571,) Mr Thomas Marjoriebanks of Ratho, clerk-register, and John Hamilton of Neilsland, (who, in September this year, dyed,) commissioners for James Lord Hamilton, then in France, apparent air of the Duke of Chastlerault, of the lands of Broomhill, Struther, and Birkenshaw, in the barronie of Machanshire, and of the four merk land of Bagg, in the barronie of Hamilton, in favours of the said three daughters, directed to their father-in-law, John Whytefuird, younger of Milton. No witnesses. Discharge, James Duke of Chastlerault to the said three sisters, of ane bond of warrandice granted

to him by the deceast David their father, anent the payment of the third of the rents of the lands of Draffin and Machanmuir, whilk pertained to umquhyle Janet Hamilton, Lady Broomhill, their grandmother; and also of all tearmes since the decease of John Hamilton, her spouse, and their grandfather, and discharges John Hamilton, now of Broomhill, their uncle, and Margaret Hamilton, his sister, (now spouse to the said Gavin the Commendator,) executors to the said Janet their mother, dated at Newcastle in England, the 16th of February 1565; witnesses, the said Gavin, Commendator of Kilwinning, John Hamilton of Stenhouse, his nephew, and John Johnson, chamberlane of Hamilton. This was when they fled before Queen Mary's and King Henry's armie.

After this discharge, the Duke giues a new assignation of the aboue rents to the said John Hamilton, their uncle, wherein he is designed our cussen and servant, before the same witnesses.

The aboue ELIZABETH married John Brisbane of Bishopton. KATHERIN married James Hamilton of Torrens, and MARGARET married James Hamilton of Peil: All with issue. These three ladys keep the house of Broomhill, till forc'd away, hanging by the cheeks of the gate.

John Hamilton of Broomhill.

Upon the 5th of August 1556, there is ane contract and obligation part betwixt the aboue Margaret Semple and John Whytfuird, now her spouse; and taking burden upon them for the saids Elizabeth, Margaret, and Katherine Hamiltons, her daughters, on the ane part, and John Hamilton now of Broomhill, and as taking burden upon him for Margaret Hamilton, his sister, executors to their aboue mother, and for payment to them of ane certain sune, in full of all both lyferent and fee they could claim as relict and airs of the said umquhile David. Margaret Semple, her husband, and daughters' cautioners are, James Steward of Blackhall, William Semple of Thridpath, and John Brisbane of Bishopton. Broomhill and his sisters' cautioners are, Sir

David Hamilton of Preston and Fingleton, their uncle, and John Hamilton of Stenhouse, their cussen; witnesses, John Colquhoun of Luss, and John Steward of Beltrees, done at Glasgow: not so very fair, yet it paued the way for as good a "Cleange the Causay," (then so called,) as was in the name.* But,

There is ane ample discharge thereof dated at Milton, the 5th day of February 1558; William and Patrick M'Moruns, elder and younger of Glaspin, witnesses. Upon the 7th May 1560, there is ane instrument of resignation the aboue Elizabeth Hamilton, with the consent of John Brisbane of Bishopton, now her husband, and John Maxwell of Calderwood, as procurator for Margaret and Katherin, and Margaret Semple their mother, of these lands of James Duke of Castlerault, and James Hamilton his son fier, in favours of the aboue John Hamilton; witnesses, Alexander Earle of Glencairn, James Lord Somervell, Sir David Hamilton of Fingleton, John Hamilton of Stenhouse, and John Whytefuird of that Ilk: done at Edinburgh.

Upon the same day he gets a charter of the same lands; and upon the 6th June thereafter, James Hamilton of Neilsland, his nephew, and William Hamilton of Torsclaw, are witnesses to his seasine.

Upon the 2d of October 1557, the aboue John married Elspit or Elizabeth Hamilton, secound wyfe and relict of John Hamilton of Neilsland, his brother-in-law. She was daughter and heires to Patrick Hamilton of Udston, and the true representatiue of the family of Bruntwood. His mother was Isobell Lindsay, daughter to Robert Lindsay of Dunrod, whose predecessor was James Lindsay, who was with King Robert Bruce at the killing of Sir John Cumming, younger of Badenoch, in the church of Dumfries. This marriage was solemnized about 7 in the morning in the chaple of Broomhill, holding their son, called CLAUD Hamilton, under spousit claught† betwixt them as the instrument of matrimony in the face of haly kirk within the said chaple, taken thereon

* With respect to the meaning of this allusion, which seems entirely out of place, the Editor confesses himself at fault.

† See Mr Riddell's "Tracts, Legal and Historical," Edinburgh, 1835, 8vo, for much valuable information relative to this ceremony.

by his aboue nephew, James Hamilton of Neilsland, in the hands of Sir Mathew Sandilands, notar and curat at Stenhouse, doeth testifie; witnesses, Andrew Hamilton of Heilies,* (called Arselesse Andrew, another Cleange the Casway, and without which too the family of Hamilton had their own difficultie to conquies Arran,) Gilbert Lawrie, John Steill, and others.

They had ishue besides the aboue Claud, who succeeded him; DAVID, JOHN, ROBERT, WILLIAM, and THOMAS. David and William went to Ireland. They had also two daughters, Isobell, married to her cussen, John Hamilton, younger of Neilsland, and Elspit, to Alexander Wood of Sunniesydes. Both with issue.

Here is a gift of the waird and marriage of the lands of Broomhill, fallen in the hands of James Master of Arran, throw the decease of the said umquhile David, and giuen by him, with the consent of James Duke of Castlerault, in favours of the aboue John his brother, dated at Hamilton the 24th of November 1551. I see also amongst his papers, the testament before spoken off, of John Hamilton of Neilsland, dated 7th September 1554, taken up before Sir John Johnson, viccar of Kinneil, Robert Hamilton of Canir, Mr John Rae, and Mr Archibald Barrie, viccar of Hamilton, whereby he leaues the aboue Elizabeth, then his spouse, and James his eldest son by his first wyfe Janet, a sister of this John Hamilton of Broomhill, his executor, and my Lord of Kilwinning, and Archibald Hamilton of Raploch, his brother, and John Hamilton of Stenhouse, his nephew, tutors to his bairns; and he ordains Sir John Johnson to be guider and intromitter with Bessie's graith and goods as before said.

There is a factory, Mr James Balfour, Dean of Glasgow, to the said John Hamilton of Broomhill, for gathering the teind sheaues of the parsonages of Hamilton and Dalsersf, dated at Edinburgh the 5th of August 1562; witnesses, David Rolloch of Kincladie, and Thomas Balfour, his brother.

Tack, the Duke of Castlerault to him, therein designed, "my well be-

* Hills.

loured cussen, John Hamilton of Broomhill," of all the fishings in the water of Aven, belonging to him, dated 15th of Apryle 1563. The aboue Duke dyed January 1576.

Receipt of teinds, John Archbishop of St Andrews to him, dated 19th January 1563.

There is also the testament-datiue of the aboue Elizabeth Hamilton, the aboue John her spouse alie, given up by James and David Hamiltons, her sons, to Mr Andrew Hay, parson of Renfrew, commissar of Hamilton and Dalserf. In it the pryces of goods are as follows:—Each good boll of oats, 16 shill. 4d. Scots; each boll of beer, 30 shill. Scots; each boll of meil, 20 shill. Scots: two horses valued at L.13, 6s. 8d. Scots; four oxen, L.13, 6s. 8d. Scots: five tydie ky, and forrow each of them, 3lb. Scots: and twenty sheep, elder and younger, L.13, 6s. 8d. Scots. Testament dated with her death, October 1564.

This lady, anno 1563, so far prevailed upon the mob, then pulling down all the chaples about, with her fair speeches, good entertainment, and promise to make a barn of it, that they did not pull down the chaple of Broomhill, which stood till anno 1724, that it fell of its own accord.

The aboue John, her husband, was a very hardy and forward man: was with his cussen, the Earle of Arran,* in France, when captain of the Gens d'Arms. This earle, about anno 1563, turned dissordered in judgement. He was twice dissapoynted of royal matches. The first was upon his father's, then governour of Scotland, his attaining the marriage articles concluded betwixt Edward Prince of Wales and our Queen Mary. King Henry of England was to giue to the earle in marriage his daughter, Princes Elizabeth, and tho', anno 1543, they were concluded, yet after, throw King Henry's fault, they were broke; and his next disapoyntment was with his sovereign our own Queen Mary, after she was Dowager of France; and the earle dyed without succession of his own bodie.

The aboue John Hamilton of Broomhill suffered also very much for his aboue Soueraign Queen Mary. He was not only sore wounded at the battle of Langsyde, anno 1568, but taken, imprisoned, and most harshly

• James third Earl.

used; and in anno 1570 had his house brunt to ashes, particularly with some others of that name, put out by Sir William Drury, governour of Berwick. Yet he dyed in peace at Broomhill, May 1594.

His lady, as told, dyed October 1564.

He again repaired the old brunt house, being but one room wyde, four storie high, with a berteson, and added a turnpyke to it. It was called the Castle of Oldmachan.

The Duke of Castlerault dyed 1575.

This John, after his escape at the batle of Langsyde, went to the Duke of Chastlerault, coming from France to England, where then were the Earle of Murray, Lord Lindsay, and others, making their Sovereign Queen Mary odious to Queen Elizabeth with their calumnies and lyes, anent the murder of her husband. The Duke addres'd the Court, that in the meantyme he might, as nearest of blood, and next air to the croun after Queen Mary and her succession, be made regent, and requested the Queen of England's favour for that effect; upon which she directed some of her council to tell the Duke, that he was to expect no help from her in the affair, and also discharg'd his journey to Scotland till the regent had got home.

The reason of this discharge was, that the Lord Herries, who had come in the Duke's company from France, and also to goe home with him, had been so free with some of these commissioners as to tell them, that they came only there to asperse the fame of their now imprisoned sovereign with the knowledge of the horrid murder of her husband, whereas some among them were the only contryvers. And he told the Earle of Murray to his face, that upon the 9th February 1567, tho' he had got the Queen's licence to goe home upon the pretence of his lady's sickness, yet he could not forbear to tell to himself, before he went off, being the same night the king was murdered, that ere to-morrow he should hear strange news: this freedome occasioned the following challenge from my Lord Lindsay.

LORD HERREIS,

I am informit that ye haif spoken and afirmit that my Lord Regent's grace and his cumpanie here present war guiltie of

the abominable murder of the king our sovereign lordis father ; giff ye haif sa spoken, ye haif syd untrulie, and therin lyd in 3our throat, quhilk I will mantayn, God willing, against 3ow, as becomis me of honour and deuty. Hyre upon I desire 3our answer. Subscryved with my hand at Kingston, the 22d of December 1568.

PATRICK LINDSAY.

Lord Herrets' Answer.

LORE LINDSAY,

I haue sein a wrytand of 3ouris, the 22d December, and theyrby understandith 3eir informit that I haf syd and afirmit that the Earle of Murray, whom 3e call your regent, and his cunpanie, are guiltie of the Queen's husbandis slaughter, fader to our prince, and gif I syd it, that I lyd in my throt, quhilk 3e wil maintain aganist me, as becomis 3ow of 3our honour and deutie. In respect thay haf acusit the Queen's majesty, mayn and 3our natiue soueraign, of that foul crym, far by the deutie that guid subjects aught or iver haf byn seyn to haf done to thyr native sovereign, I haf syd thyr is of that cunpanie present with the Earle of Murray guilty of that abominable traysoun, in the foir knowledge thyreto ; that 3ow war privie to it, Lord Lindsay, I knaw not, and gif 3e will say that I haf specially spokin of 3ow, 3e lyd in your throt, and that I will defend as my honour and deuty becomis me. But I wad any of the principals that was thir subscryue the lyk wrytand 3e haue sent to me, and I sal poynt them furth, and fight with any of the trayturis thairin, for meitest it is that traytouris sal pay for their awn traysoun.

HERREIS.

London, 22 December 1568.

I've said that the aboue John Hamilton of Broomhill was not only the bearer of this answer, but to be my Lord's assistant.

Claud Hamilton of Broomhill.

Upon the 24th and last dayes of January 1598, the aboue James Earle of Arran, with the consent of John Lord Hamilton, his brother, after Marques John, giues a precept of *clare constat* to the said Claud of the same lands; witnesses, Sir John Hamilton of Lettrick, Lord John's natural son, after Lord Burganie, Robert Hamilton of Quholm, Lord Claud's second son, and William Hamilton, called of Woodhall.

The same day there is ane entry by the aboue earle and his tutor, to the said Claud and Margret Hamilton, his spouse, kindly tennents of the 10 s. land of Birkenshaw.

Claud married the aboue Margaret, a daughter of Hamilton of Kilbrack-months, and had ishue, sons, JAMES, who succeeded him, and JOHN, who never married. He had also four daughters :

MARGARET, married to James Baillie of Carrenbrow.

JANET, Claud's second daughter, married Major James Somervell, a son of Cambusnethan's.

ISOBELL, his third, married Mr James Skeen, one of the principal Clerks of Session.

And JEAN, Claud's youngest daughter, married John Hamilton of Gilkerscleuch.

The aboue Claud had also a natural son, David.

There is a registered discharge, David, John, Robert, William, and

Thomas, his bretheren, and Isobel, his sister, with the consent of John Hamilton, younger of Neilsland, future spouse to the said Isobel, in favours of the said Claud, their brother, of ane certaine sune contained in ane contract made betwixt his father and him, anno 1593, and in ane obligation made by the said Claud after his father's death to them : Claud, principal, Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, his cussen, John Hamilton of Udston, Alexander Wood of Sunnysyde, his brother-in-law, and Robert and Patrick Hamiltons, burgesses of Hamilton, cautioners, dated 2d of July 1594, regra^t. at Hamilton, 19th of November thereafter, Mr John Hamilton of Barncleuth, commissar.

I see that he gets a right from his brother David, of ane decreit befor Robert Churnsyde of Overposell, commissar of Glasgow, against Sir John Lindsay of Dunrod, dated 24th of January 1600, narrating a contract past betwixt umquhile John Hamilton of Broomhill, and umquhile Robert Lindsay of Dunrod, dated anno 1577, whereby the said John had laid ane woodset of L.100 Scots for the use of his said son David at L.10 yearly, furth of the said Robert his L.5 land of the Mains of Kilbryde, lyeing in the parochine thereof, and sherifdome of Lanark, decerns the said Sir John as air to the said Robert *cum inventario*, 1595.

It is said that he bigged the doue-coat, and planted the thorn-tree in the green, and succeeded his father in all his gallantry; dyed anno 1605.

For anno 1571, the said Claud being with John, Commendator of Arbroth, son to the Duke of Castlerault, May 1571, at the setting up of the Queen's standart at Lithgow, is forfault with many others. But upon the 10th of December 1585, in the act of restitution of the said noblemen and gentlemen unto the King's favour, that proces of forfaulture is abolished.

Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill.

Upon the 15th and last days of December 1605, the said James Earl of Arran, with the consent of his new tutor, James Lord Abercorn, his

nephew, by Lord Claud of Paisley, the Earle's brother, Marques John being dead, and his son, Marques James, a minor, gives a precept of *clare constat* to the aboue James of the same lands ; witnesses, John Hamilton of Udston, and John Hamilton of Alderston.

Contract of marriage, the said James Hamilton of Broomhill, about sixteen years of age, with the consent of John Hamilton of Muirpark, Thomas Hamilton, his uncle, and Robert Hamilton, wryter in Hamilton, his curators, on the ane part, and Margaret Hamilton, eldest daughter to John Hamilton of Udston, with his consent, whereby she was to be infeft in the lands of Broomhill, and her airs-male or female not to be defrauded therof, nor of the viccarage lands of Stenhouse, nor of the kindly right of the lands of Birkenshaw, for which Udston was to pay of tocher two thousand marks money of the realm of North Brittain ; witnesses, John Hamilton, younger of Preston, William Baillie, son to Robert Baillie of Park, and Robert Hamilton, called of Broomhill, dated at Hamilton, 19th of February 1606.

Upon the 20th of January before, there is ane obleidgment by Marques James the minor, to him to discharge the waird marriage and nonentries, and because he had no other lands to infeft his future spouse in, the Marques was so kind as to obleidge himself to notifie her husband's charter and infeftment in her favours ; witnesses, Sir John Hamilton of Lettrick, Robert Cunninghame of Gilbertfield, Mr Peter Kennedy of Kestleston, and William Cunningham, tutor of Aikit.

The aboue Margaret's mother, the Ladie Udston, was Margaret Muirhead, a daughter of Lawchops, the same who accompanied Alison Sinclair, Lady Bothwellhaugh, when she went to the council in St Giles Church, Edinburgh, to solicit the Earle of Murray, Regent, anent the recouery of her own estate of Woodhouseslie, as Doctor M'Kenzie,* vol. iii. p. 324, relates. Off this family of Udston are descended the Hamiltons of Barncluith and Wishaw. Of Barncluith are [descended] Presmennan, Rosehall, barronet, and Pencaitland.

* Lives of the Scottish Writers. A stupid and clumsy work, full of irrelevant and absurd matters. *Vide*, in *Analecta Scotica*, i. p. 69. a notice concerning this blundering blockhead.

The above Sir James and Dame Margaret had ishue, JOHN, after Lord Beilhauen, Mr JAMES, after Broomhill, and Bishop of Galloway, of which two afterwards, Mr GAVIN, designed of Viccars, who went to Ireland, and dyed Dean of Rapho there. He married Margaret, eldest daughter to Gavin, and aunt to the last William Hamilton of Raploch. He had ishue, John, who married Jean Creichton, daughter of Captain John Creichton in Ireland, with ishue.

And Mary, the Dean's daughter, married Knox, Esq. in Ireland, also with ishue.

Sir James' youngest son, Captain Claud, in August 1648, was with James Duke [of] Hamilton at the battle of Preston, and escaped, tho' the Duke himself was taken; and upon the 9th of March, (after the base and unnatural murder of his royal master, King Charles the First,) was brought to the scaffold, in the Palace-yard of Westminster, and there beheaded.

Anno 1652, Captain Claud went also with Duke William to the battle of Worcester, where, upon the 30th of August, the Duke dyed valiantly, and Claud, who commanded a troop of horse, again escaped. He married Jean Hamilton, heress of Parkhead, to whom she had several children. James, the eldest, married Jean Morton, daughter to Mr Andrew Morton, a Presbyterian minister, whose only son, Andrew, last of Parkhead, was a captain in Spain, under the command of the Earle of Peterborough, and thereafter a major in the Scots Foot Guards, and dyed at London, anno 1728. He married Margaret Hamilton, a daughter of Burganie. No ishue. The major's sister, Elizabeth, married Mr Michel Potter, Presbyterian minister at Kippen, with ishue.

Margaret, Claud's eldest daughter, married James Burns, merchant at Glasgow. Ann married Robert Henderson; and Isobell, Charles Cunningham, sklater, all with ishue.

Sir James had also fyve daughters. MARGARET, the eldest, married Sir Walter Stewart of Alanton, to whom she had Gavin, William, James, and

Robert, Marion, Ann, and Margaret. Gavin married Bethia, daughter to James Hamilton, a second son of Orbieston's, and the first Laird of Dalziell, but dyed without succession of his own body. William, the last Alantoun, married Margaret, daughter to Sir James Stewart of Cultnesse, provost of Edinburgh, who had seueral children, all dead save James, now of Alantoun, who married Cicil, only child to Mr David Dunmuir, advocat. She was relict of Lyon of Bridgeton, and has ishue, whereof their eldest daughter, Marion, is married to Mr Andrew McDowal, advocat, a son of Logan's.

James, Sir Walter's third son, was Hartwood, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Muir of Glanderston, with ishue. Their only son, William, is surveyor-general of the customs at Greenock.

The above William of Hartwood's sister, Elizabeth, married Mr Alexander Dunlop, one of the regents of the colledge of Glasgow, with ishue.

Sir Walter's fourth son, Robert, was disordered in judgement; no ishue.

Sir Walter's eldest daughter, Marion, married John Boyle of Kelburn, whose eldest son, David, is now Earle of Glasgow. He first married Margaret Crawfoord, daughter of Mr Patrick Lindsay of Kilbirnie, now Viscount of Garnock; with ishue, the present John Lord Boyle, who married Helen, daughter to William Morrison of Prestongrange; with ishue.

Mr Patrick Boyle, the earle's second son, ane advocat. Mr Charles, his third son.

David, Earle of Glasgow, married, for the second tyme, Jean Muir, heires of Rowallan; with ishue—Lady Jean, their daughter, and heires of Rowallan, to whom married Mr Thomas Campbell of Lawers, brother to Heugh, Earle of Louden, and Collonell of the Scots Grays Royal Dragoons; with ishue.

The Earle of Glasgow's second brother, William, was a wrytter to the signet, and with the first, and a good tyme after the Union, one of the commissioners of our customes; unmarried. Their sister, Margaret, married Sir Alexander Cunninghame of Corshill; with ishue,—David, younger of Corshill, who married Penelope, daughter to Alexander Montgomerie of Aslop; with ishue.

David younger of Corshill's sister, Jean, married William Newal of Barskeoch.

Sir Walter's second daughter, Ann, married Claud Hamilton of Barnes; with ishue. Their eldest son, James, married Grizel Maxwell of Nether Pollock, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice.

Margaret, Claud's eldest daughter, married Archibald Hamilton of Westburn; with ishue.

Claud's other daughter, Ann, married Mr Robert Johnson, Presbyterian minister at Kilbarchan; with ishue.

Sir Walter Stewart's third daughter married Caldwell of that Ilk; with issue, Margaret unmarried, and Jean, married to Mr Andrew Cumming, Presbyterian minister at Largs; with ishue.

Sir James Hamilton his second daughter, JEAN, married John Porterfield of that Ilk, or of Duchal, to whom she had William and Alexander, Ann, Margaret, and Joan. William married Annabella, daughter to Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall; had ishue,—Alexander, now of Duchall, who married Lady Katherin Boyd, daughter to William Earle of Kilmarnock, and has ishue,—William, who married Julian, only child of Mr William Steill, Presbyterian minister at Lochmaben.

Alexander, the above John and Jean's second son, now of Fulwood, still alive, married Marion, daughter to Alexander Cunningham of Craighens,

and has ishue, three sons. Mr John Porterfield, the eldest, an advocat married Jean, only daughter to Alexander Findlason, one of the under-clerks of session ; with issue.

Alexander, old Fulwood's second son, a merchant.

William Porterfield, his third son, a doctor of medicine.

Ann, the above John and Jean's eldest daughter, and sister to Fulwood, married to James Hamilton of Aikenhead, whose only child, Joan, married John Corbet of Towcrosse ; with ishue.

Margaret, the above John and Jean's second daughter, married Archibald Crawford of Auchnames, with issue. William, last Auchnames, married Helen, daughter to Sir Thomas Burnet, doctor of medicine, and brother to Gilbert, Bishop of Sarum ; with ishue, one daughter, Helen, married Patrick Edmonston of Newton ; with ishue.

Archibald of Auchnames, his eldest daughter, Ann, married James Bruce of Powfouls ; with ishue.

Jean, the above Archibald's second daughter, married Peter Crawford, now of Auchnames, merchant in Edinburgh ; with issue.

Margaret, the said Archibald of Auchnames his youngest daughter, married James Young of Killiebanty, thesaurer to Heriot's Hospital. Ishue.

Jean, the above John and Jean's third and youngest daughter, married Mr Robert Martin of Morieston, clerk to the justiciary ; with ishue.

The above William Porterfield of Duchal has another son, John, a merchant in Philadelphia.

Jean, William's eldest daughter, married Gavin Ralston of that Ilk, whose eldest son William, now of Ralston, married Marion, only daughter to Mr David Ewen, Presbyterian minister at Calder.

Ann, William of Duchal's other daughter, married James Ferquhar of Gilmilscroft; also with ishue.

Alexander, now of Duchal, who married the aboue Lady Kathren Boyd, has ishue, besides their aboue eldest son William, Jean, married to her cussen, James Corbet, younger of Towcrosse.

Euphan, the aboue Alexander of Duchal's second daughter, married Emanuel Walker, collector of the customes at Newport, Glasgow, ane Englishman.

Katharin, Duchal's other daughter.

ANN, Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill's third daughter, married James Hamilton of Woodhall, who had ishue John, and Master Thomas, Margaret, Isobel, Jean, Giles, and Ann. John, the eldest, married Jean, daughter to Sir James Muirhead of Lauchop, and had ishue one daughter, Margaret, married to Lawrence Crawfoord of Jordanhill, with ishue, (tho' by her Woodhall is extinct.) Mr Thomas, Woodhall's second son, married Jean, a daughter of Sir Francis Douglass, a brother of the marquesses, was minister at Hamilton, and Dean of Glasgow, who befor the Revolution went to Ireland; no ishue.

Margaret, James Hamilton of Woodhall's eldest daughter, married Mr Archibald Robertson of Bedlay, (whose father was one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice;) they had ishue,

Archibald, Mr James and William, Ann and Bethia. Archibald, their eldest son, and the last Bedlay, married Christian, daughter to John Robertson of Ernock; with ishue. Mr James, his brother, was ane advocat,

and after one of the principal clerks of session. He married Eupheme, ane other daughter of the aboue Sir Thomas Burnet, doctor of medicine, and had ishue one child, Janet, married to William Lord Bruce, eldest son to Thomas Earle of Kincardine ; with ishue.

William, Bedlay's youngest son, is a wryter to the signet ; unmarried.

Ann, their eldest sister, and daughter to Mr Archibald, married Captain John Bruce of Clackmanan, had issheue one child, Margaret, who married Mr John Forbes of Newhall, advocat ; with ishue.

And the said Mr John Forbes is again married to his aboue lady's cussen, Annabella Bruce, a daughter of Powfouls befor spoken of ; also with ishue.

Bethia, Mr Archibald's other daughter, married Mr Thomas Crawfoord of Cartsburn, and has ishue Mr Thomas, their eldest son, ane advocat, who married Cicil, daughter to John Forbes of Knapperna.

Archibald, the last Bedlay, and his lady, the aboue Christian, has ishue James, Archibald, John, and William, Janet, and Margaret. James, the eldest, now of Bedlay, married Jean, daughter to James Hamilton of Dalziell ; with ishue.

Archibald, Bedlay's second brother, a merchant at Glasgow, married Margaret Cowie, a merchant's daughter there ; no ishue.

John, Bedlay's third brother, also a merchant at Glasgow, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Calder of Schirbo, merchant there ; with ishue. And William, his fourth brother, is a doctor of medicine.

Janet, their eldest sister, married James Corbet, merchant in Glasgow ; with ishue.

Margaret, this Bedlay's other sister.

Isobel, James of Woodhall's second daughter, married Hew Crawfoord of Cloverhill, whose daughter married John Sproul of Milton ; with issue.

Jean, Woodhall's third daughter, married first William Geirson of Bargattan, with issue. Her eldest, William, married Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Maxwell of Gelstoun ; no issue, and Bargattan extinct. James, her second son, is a soldier abroad ; and Thomas, her third son, married Gibson, only child of James Gibson, armourer in the Castle of Edinburgh ; a gadger.

Grissel, the said Jean and Bargattan's daughter, married Edward Maxwell of Netherridick, with issue. And Grissel is again married to Thomas Moor of Broch ; with issue.

The above Jean, old Lady Bargattan, married, for the third tyme, Thomas Maxwell of Cail ; no issue.

Giles, Woodhall's fourth daughter, married William Cunningham of Brounhill, whose eldest son, Mr William, ane advocat, married Elizabeth, second daughter to Archibald Hamilton, merchant, and Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, a son of Barnecluith's, thereafter Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, barronet ; with issue.

The above Mr William of Brounhill his sister, Isobel, married John Crawfoord, collector at Borrowstounesse ; with issue.

Ann, Woodhall's youngest daughter, married James Muirhed, elder of Breadhousholm ; no issue.

ISOBEL, Sir James of Broomhill's fourth daughter, married first Robert

Hamilton of Milburn, to whom she had Robert, Margaret, and Ann. Robert married Margaret, James Hamilton, first Laird of Dalziel, his second daughter, then relict of Patrick Bell, merchant at Glasgow; had ishue, all dead; and Millburn extinet.

Margaret, Millburn's eldest daughter, married William Stevenston of Herdmansheils, whose only child, John, married Jean Douglas, a daughter of Baad's; with ishue.

Millburn's second daughter, Ann, married John Hamilton of Begg, a second son of the above Dalziel's, left ishue, John, now his eldest, designed of _____, who first married Bethia, a daughter of _____ Muirhead of Stevenston, a brother of Breadhousholm's, with ishue; and the said John is again married to Margaret, a daughter of Cleiland's of Hairshaws; also with ishue.

David, old Begg's second son, is a stocking merchant at Edinburgh, and married Agnes, daughter to Doctor Brown of Dolphington; with ishue.

Isobel, Begg's eldest daughter, married James Smith, younger, architect, with issue; and the above Isobel married again her coussen, Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertonhill, a major in the armie, and of whom hereafter, also with ishue; Robina, who married John Inglis of Corsack; with ishue.

Margaret, Begg's second daughter, married Mr Alexander McGill, architect, no ishue; and Jean, his third daughter, married Mr Thomas Lawrie, Presbyterian minister at Bathgate; also no ishue.

The above Isobel, Lady Millburn, married for the second tyme the above James Hamilton, first Laird of Dalziel, a widower too. She had ishue to him three sons, James Hamilton of Halsyde, their eldest, still aliue, who was in King William's tyme sub-secretary for Scotland, after

a conforming, then a dissenting preacher, and unmarried, at London. William, her second, was one of the pages of the back stairs, thereafter an officer in the army, and dyed at Edinburgh one of the officers of our mint: married at London; no issue. Their third son, Sir David, was an eminent physician at London, and one of Queen Ann's; he was famous for midwifery, and first married Mary, daughter to Major Philip Starkie, without issue; and he again married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Lane, Lord Mayor of London; with issue.

MARY, Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill his fifth and youngest daughter, married Sir William Semple of Cathcart, and had issue James and William, Jean, Ann, Mary, and Margaret. James, their eldest, married his cousin, Margaret, only daughter to Sir Samuel Baillie of Lamington, the last William Baillie of Lamington's sister, had issue, several, tho' all dead except Bryce and Jean. Bryce Semple, now of Cathcart, married Christian, daughter to Sir Thomas Ker of Fairlie, and has issue _____, his eldest son, an officer in the army; and _____ his eldest daughter, is married to John Lawson of Cairnmuir; with issue.

Bryce, his sister Jean, married Andrew Dick, writer in Edinburgh; with issue.

William, Sir William's second son, designed of Nobleston, married a daughter of Commissar Munro of Bearcrofts; both dead without issue.

Sir William's eldest daughter, Jean, married Robert Semple, merchant in Glasgow.

Ann married John Maxwell of Williamwood. Mary, the third, married John Hamilton, surgeon at Bathgate; all without issue, and Margaret the younger unmarried.

Upon the 19th April 1610, there is an assignation, Robert Hamilton, son to umquhile John Hamilton of Broomhill, of a bond to his nephew,

Sir James, wherin John Somervell, younger of Cambusnethan, is principal. Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, James Clelland of that Ilk, William Hamilton of Dalserf, John Whytfoord, apparent of Milton, James Hamilton of Garran, and John Hamilton of Udston, are cautioners, dated 21st December 1609.

Upon the 17th May 1632, there is a charter of apprysing granted to Sir James of the L.3, 10s. land of Canir and Lothead, with the miln and pertinents, lying in the paroch of Dalserf, and sherifdome of Lanark, by Lady Ann Cunningham, Marchiones of Hamilton, and with the consent of Sir John Hamilton of Magdalens, clerk register, Sir John Hamilton of Burgany, Sir John Carnegie of Ethie, Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, John Hamilton of Orbieston, Mr Thomas Dalziel of Johnston, and Claud Hamilton of Machlinhole, commissioners appoynted by her son, James Marques of Hamilton, for a debt due by Culbert Hamilton of Canir to the said James.

Upon the 20th day of November 1635, there is a commission past under the Great Seal, by King Charles the First, to him, therin designed James Hamilton of Broomhill, to be sherrif principal of the shyre of Lanark; and upon the same day there is a commission from the Privie Councill to Sir Samuel Baillie of Lamington, to take his oath *de fidei* of sherif principal, and he is therein designed Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, so that, in November 1635, he was made knight and barronet, his commission for sheriff being signed before his pateut for knighthood. Sir James was of ane ordinary syse, plump and well bon'd, very much inclined to planting, as may be yet seen, and the passion greiff was never his master, for being at one tyme told that his eldest son, my Lord Beilhaven, was lost on Solway Sands, and that his youngest Claud was slain at Worcester; he seemed to take little notice of Beilhauen, but "O wae's me my son Claud, poor Claud, I hope he dy'd valiantly," and within a little fell to his whistling and pruneing of his trees.

The aboue Dame Margaret, his lady, was a very wyse, graue woman, and a pattern to all about her for vertue, economie of her house, and education of her children. Being ask'd once by a homely teaching zeaiot in those bad tymes, why her sons were all malignantly inclin'd, (meaning

Episcopaly,) and her daughters so godly ladys, (Presbeterians,) as their epithets then went; her answer was, that she thought her sons wyse men, and her daughters either fools, or led by their husbands as such.

Sir James his predecessors being allowed the priviledge of the burial place of the family of Hamilton, he and his lady were the first of this family who ly in this church of Dalserf.

He dyed September 1658, and Dame Margaret, December 1669.

Sir John Hamilton of Broomhill, after Lord Beilhauen.

Upon the 11th of September 1630, the aboue Sir James resigus the said lands in favours of his aboue son; and the same day he gets a charter from Lady Ann Cunninghame, with the consent of the rest of the Marques's commissioners befor spoken of, and upon the 13th of the said month he is infeft. Witnesses, his uncle, John, and Mr James, his brother; registered at Hamilton, 20th ditto September, by Archibald Hamilton of Halcraig.

The aboue Sir John at home and abroad, schools and colledges, continually attended upon, and was educate with James Marques, after Duke of Hamilton. There was no parting with him, even when he had the smal pox, tho' hardly prest by his mother, the aboue Marchiounes, and physitians, still Sir John continued, untill he married with the Marques his consent, his natural sister, Margaret, daughter of James, Marques of Hamilton, and her mother was Margaret, a daughter of Walter Stewart, first Lord Blantyre, and lady to Abernethie, Lord Saltoun. The aboue Marques, her father, married Lady Ann Cunninghame, a daughter of the Earle of Glencairn's, and was, anno 1618, created by King James the Sixth, Earle of Cambridge and Inuerdale in England: he dy'd the 2d March 1625.

Sir John, much against his will, was not allowed to attend the Marques and the forces, sent to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, King of

Sweden, but to abyde in England as Deput Master of Horse, for the Marques, to his Majestie. He was, anno 1633, created by King Charles the First, Lord Beilhausen.

My Lord left ishue only daughters ; MARGARET, ANN, and ELIZABETH. Margaret, the eldest, first married Sir Samuel Baillie of Lamington, who had ishue William, the last Lamington, and Margaret married to her cussen, James Semple, younger of Cathcart, as already told. The aboue William Baillie of Lamington married first Marjorie Hamilton, a daughter of the Lord Burganie : had ishne, but all dead ; and he again married Lady Hendret Lindsay, daughter to John Earle of Crawford, at the Revolution president of the councill, with ishue aliue, two daughters. Margaret, the eldest, married Sir James Carmichael of Bonnytown, now dead, but left ishue.

Hendret Baillie, Lamington's other daughter, first married Watson of Muirhouse, no ishue ; and she is now married to Major William Erskine in the Scots Gray Royal Dragoons ; with ishue.

After Sir Samuel's death, the aboue Margaret, his relict, married Sir John Whytefoord of that Ilk, or Milton, and had several children. John, their eldest, was married, but no ishue ; James, their second, married Helen Chieslay, daughter to James Chieslay, apothecary in Edinburgh ; and Adam married Christian Dunbar, both with ishue. Agnes Whytefoord, their eldest daughter, married Sir James Stewart of Minto, whose only child, John, went to Darien ; and Agnes again married James Henderson, a dragoon, with ishue. Bethia, Sir John's second daughter, married Lieutenant Collonel Arthur Ormslie, and Margaret, the youngest, married Mr William Home, brother to the Earle of Home ; both with ishue.

ANN, my Lord Beilhausen's second daughter, married Sir Robert Hamilton of Siluertonhill, who had ishue the last Sir Robert, a major in

the armie, who first married Orelia Catharina von Hettinga, a rich Frislander. She bore him five sons and two daughters ; part aliue.

Sir Robert, the major, again married Isobel, his cussen, as already told.

Old Sir Robert had three daughters. Margaret, the eldest, married John Hamilton, eldest son to Robert Hamilton of Presmennan, a second son of Barncluith's, and one of the principal clerks of session, who at the Revolution was made one of the senators thereof, in whose person most of the debts upon the estate of Beilhauen stood ; therefore, to render affairs easie, John, the aboue Lord, resigned his estate and honours upon the said John and Margaret, his grandchild, and their airs ; had ishue, John and James. John, the last Lord Beilhauen, upon the 10th of November 1721, was with several others lost at sea, going to his gouernment of Barbadoes. He married Ann, only child of Baillie Andrew Bruce, merchant in Edinburgh, and left ishue John, the present Lord Beilhauen.

Mr James, ane advocat.

Mr Robert, ane officer in the armie.

John, the last Lord Beilhauen, had one daughter, Margaret, married to Alexander Baird, Esq. son to Sir William Baird of Newbaith ; no ishue.

Mr James Hamilton, the last Lord's brother, is also ane advocat, and a widower. He married Ann Walkinshaw of that Ilk ; no ishue.

Old Sir Robert's second daughter, Ann, married Sir William Craigie of Gairsay ; no ishue. And the third, Elizabeth, married John Livingston, a captain of dragoons, whose only child, James, married Mary, a daughter of Sir James Foulis of Colinton, before the Revolution, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, with ishue. James may legally claim the title of Earle of Newburgh.

ELIZABETH, the first Lord Beilhauen's daughter, married Alexander Viscount of Kingston; no issue.

There is a petition, old Lady Margaret Duager of Beilhauen, to our Parliament 1695, anent 13000 merks given by Mr William Broun, year and day after the death or marriage of the aboue Elizabeth her daughter. This vouches (as all other wryts hereset down onematter of fact or another) that my old lady was in lyfe at this tyme, and that she had such a daughter; both doubted.

John Lord Beilhauen, her husband, was a man of a good ordinary syse, well built, well natured, pleasant, and mighty well belou'd, albeit his great patron and superior, James the first Duke of Hamilton, was Master of Horse to King Charles the First, yet he allowed Beilhauen, as his deput, all the emoluments, which were considerable, saue his pension. Thus he continued at courtwith his majesty, untill the unheard of barbarity of these tymes, excluded by servants. Then was the crown and mytre trampled upon and torn, his patron Duke James brought to the block after the martyrdom of his royal master, Duke William slain at Worcester, Beilhauen's mony, jewels, plate, and rich furniture, plundered at the takeing of Dundee, and all that was good and great overrun by miscreants.

It must now of necessity be giuen out that Beilhauen perished at Solway Sands, under which he privielie lurked, his lady wrestling with his creditors till it pleased God, by the happie Restoration, to chain up these terrible furies in their proper place; and tho' it was not in his power to haue done as he designed, yet his estate and honours were preserved in the way already told, and was a privie councillor to King Charles the Second, till his death. Beilhauen excelled all at King Charles the First's court in the exerceyse, there much in use, of jumping, and won considerable wagers. A good tyme after the Restoration, being with his brother the Bishop at Broomhill, he was desyred to goe out and sie a good horse, by reason of his knowledge that way, that the Bishop was a buying. It seems he was pleased, yet he went behind the horse, turn'd short, and leapt over from his tail to his head, and the servant that held him, and

with the greatest easiness stept to his brother and said—Is that a fyne horse for a Bishop, when a man upon the borders of sixtie can do so with him? My Lord and Lady's pictures, fynely done by Sir Anthony Van Dyke, are at the Broomhill. My Lord dyed May 1679, and my Lady anno 1697.

Anno 1638, he builded on his own charges the new house of Broomhill, tho' the master mason so far mistook the draught, my Lord being at London, that he builded the back parts foremost.

Seeing I am now come to the lyfe of my grandfather, I inclyne to place it down here, tho' there be some small repetitions, after the manner of that I wrot in defence of him, against the Bishop of Sarum, and Mr Wodrow, whereof Bishop Robert Keith and Mr Thomas Rudiman haue each a coppie.

James Hamilton of Broomhill, Lord Bishop of Galloway.

A LETTER TO DOCTOR JAMES MILN, PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE.

DEAR BROTHER,



OFTEN designed to set in a true light the lyfe of our worthie grandfather, James Bishop of Galloway, in opposition to the character lately giuen him by that very well knowen Prelate, Gilbert Bishop of Sarum, and to ane other giuen by Mr Wodrow, Presbeterian minister at Eastwood.

As to Bishop Burnet, can there be more said than what is to be seen in his preface to the lyfe of Bishop Redil, and what kind of excellent

men these bishops of Scotland after the Restoration were, which account is to be seen also 57 page in the lyfe of the most reuerend father in God, Dr James Sharp, Archbishop of St Andrews, printed anno 1723: Allow me onlie to repeat one sentence in that preface of Dr Burnet's; viz. But that I haue observed among the few of them to whom I had the honour to be knowen particularlie, as great and as exemplarie things as euer I met with in all ecclesiastical history.

By his attending a good tyme on the familie of Hamilton, and in that country so very near our bishop, his sufficient acquaintance with him is not to be doubted. But then, what should move him to alter when much older, and a prelate too. His former opinion of these good bishops, in his historie of his own tynes, spoken out seven years after his death, is one of his own secrets to me.

As to the reuerend Mr Wodrow his old wyfe's tales, consisting mostly of calumnies and lyes foolishly by him repeated, and matters of greater mouent either neglected or impaired; these, with the sentiments of the more sober of his own partie, as being ouer credulous, and the performance far from answering their expectations, caused me in a manner to slight them. But haveing the occasion lately oftener than once, not only to hear him cited, but euer after their ordinary way relyed upon, I thought myself obleidged to doe as I haue done, and not to suffer the fame and pietie of so good a father in the church to lye at the mercie of this man's hearsay, without ane answer, especiallie when his legends doe, lyke others of a different persuasion, tho' of the same kidney, passe as scripture with the ignorant populace, and some of ane higher station. But reallie, in my opinion, it would proue more to the advantage of this gentleman's honour, and the character he bears, that these his wrytings were put in the close box, rather than the closet.

Dear Brother, I am, &c.

Broomhill, 29th December 1729.

**The Lyfe of the Reverend Father in God, James Hamilton
of Broomhill, Lord Bishop of Galloway.**



THE Bishop was the second son of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, knight and barronet, in the shyre of Lanark, who, anno 1635, was, by commission under the Great Seal from King Charles the First, of blessed memorie, made sherif principal of the aboue shyre, whose lady was Dame Margaret Hamilton, eldest daughter of John Hamilton of Udston, and Margaret Muirhead, his spouse, a daughter of Lauchop's, and the same Margaret who attended Alieson Sinclair, Lady Bothwellhaugh, at the council in St Giles Church, Edinburgh, to sollicite the Earle of Murray, regent, as Dr M'Kenzie, vol. ii. page 324, relates.

The Bishop was born at Broomhill anno 1610, was always very reserved, and much inclyned to his book, on which account he was much noticed by his parents, especially his mother, and most carefully educate at schools and colledges. When gone throw these, he clossely applyed himself to the study of divinitie till anno 1634, that he was by Patrick Lindsay, Archbishop of Glasgow, institute and ordain'd minister at Cambusnethan, in the presbitrie of Hamilton.

Being now settled, he married the next year, 1635, with consent of Sir James, his father, the verteous and well educate Margaret Thomson, only daughter of Mr Alexander Thomson, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and thereafter chaplain to King Charles the First, who fled for not complying with their woefull couenants, and dyed in England. His wyfe was Margaret Muirhead, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Muirhead of Kirkhill, former minister of Cambusnethan, a brother of Lauchop's, and Mr Thomas his wyfe was Margaret Baillie, a daughter of Carphin's.

Here they lived most comfortable upon their competent stipend, and very good provisions allowed by their several parents, untill that cursed and unnatural rebellion against Church and King, yea, against all that was good and great, broke out.

Then, June 1648, I see, amongst the bishop's papers, a letter from James Duke of Hamilton to him when minister at Cambusnethan, wrytten with his Grace's own hand, in manner following:—

COUSSEN,

Seeing his Majestie and the estates of parliament have thought fitt to giue me the command of a regement of horse in the present expedition, the first officer that I am desyrous to engadge is a minister, to hold up our condition to heaven for a blessing from God to our endeavours in this necessarie deutie. My earnest desyres are for your imploying yourself for some tyme in this service ; but, least you should be surprysed with this motion, I thought fitt first to acquaint yow with it before I did propound it to the presbitry ; and tho' I shall be governed by your advyce in it, yet I shall desyre you to believe that your engadging in this service (which carries alongst with it all the authorities that can be giuen from our Kirk and King) will infinitely obleidge your realie affectionat cussen,

HAMILTON.

Upon the other page of his Grace's letter is wrytten, with the bishop's own hand,

MOST NOBLE LORD,

I have made bold, upon the receipt of your Grace's letter, to give ane retourn. Tho' there is a dark cloud upon the minds of some in thir parts, denying a clearness anent the present resolution of the publick, whether, in the justice of God, inflicted as a real punishment for abused light, or only pretended by some to shufle their obedience from the termes of these they never desyred or thought to see in place of command,

I will not say ; only for myself I blisse the Lord I never had, since these woefull troubles of this poor land began, more clearnesse and lesse scruple, yea, I may say it to your Grace, without boast, if my heart deceive me not, more faith and lesse fear.

There is no ingredient to make a cause just, or ane quarrell lawfull, so far as the Lord has given me judgement to discern, that is wanting in this, which many of our struglers, especially those of Edinburgh, that are not byassed with insuperable ends, are convinced off, and priviely forc'd to acknowledge all their pretended fears now are about instruments, as they terme them, and persons imployed in publick trust. It is not fitt I should trouble your Grace with a discourse of this nature in so short a letter ; only my prayer to God is, that your Grace may approve yourself to God, the King's Majestie, and your Country, so shall you have peace and comfort in your self, satisfie all your friends, and really refute the calumnies of nowseous enemies. If so, your noble family will stand, while your enemies fall lyke the dust.

For my part, in relation to your Grace's desyre, I am only sorrie that, according to the desyre of my heart, and willingness to advance the service and deutie of waiting upon your Grace and regement, I am not so qualified and fitt as that service requires ; yet what I am or may be, even in that or any other poynt of deutie, I shall be ready to attend your Grace's commands ; only, as I was saying to your Grace, it may be done formally, by a call from the presbitries.

There are three presbitries concerned in your Grace's two regements : Lanark, Glasgow, and Hamilton. It cannot be thought amisse if Hamilton serve the one, and Lanark or Glasgow the other, so you may cause give in ane leit of two for your regement of horse, Mr Francis Aird and myself, and I shall be content they appoint me ; or if your Grace pleaseth, because, even where presbitries are concern'd, it is ordinar for the commission of the church to appoynt ministers of these presbitries by the advyce of the heretors, so you may desyre that I may be appoynted by them to attend your Grace's regement of horse ; and they will wryt a letter to the presbitrie for that effect.

Thus hane I presumed, in answer to your Grace's letter, commending

your Grace, and the whole work of God in the land, to the present direction and special advyces of the Almighty, under whose covert you and all your company may be safe in that day when you shall engage against the common enemy. This the prayer of him who is your Grace's humble servant, and ready to be commanded, &c.

The bishop's sincere loyalty for the King, his master, in the above letter, most plainly appears, his Majesty being now basely delivered up to the English by his own countrymen, imprisoned in Hurst Castle by his unnatural, seditious, and traitorous subjects; sacrilege, rebellion, and devastation, absolute masters. Yet you see his hopes mightily revived in this little army, that, by the goodness of God with respect to such a cause, his majesty might be again sett at liberty, with the restoration of the true orthodox religion in thir parts, wherein he was educate and ordained. But it pleased God, because of our sins, to disappoynt them, and the bishop must live, and see yet blacker tragedies.

Several tymes his designs were to leave his country; but the tears of so good a wyfe, and of fyue or sex poor helplesse children, joyn'd with the commands of his parents, and the houting of so many relations about him, overawed him. But where could he fly? England this year, 1649, worse, if worse could be, than Scotland. He must now stay, and, with several other excellent and good men, be obleidged, not only to yield, but forc'd along with these cruel, impetuous, fanatical torrents, else perish.

Under these heavy clouds he liv'd, untill it pleased God, by the sunshyne of a happie restoration, to dispell them. Yet his behaviour in this masterly period shall be known by another letter to him from John Earle of Middleton, then commissioner to King Charles the Second his two sessions of his first parliament, dated at Halyrood-house, the third of April 1661, as follows:—

REVEREND SIR,

The former knowledge of your good temper and peaceable disposition, together with your affectionat loyalty towards the King, has occasioned me at this tyme to give you the trouble of this letter. I know

you will hear from other hands than mine, off the rescinding annulling the parliaments that has been, dureing these troubles, by which the civil sanction is taken away from the church government.

As there was upon the one hand a deutie lying upon the parliament to rescind all parliaments inconsistent with loyaltie and the deutie of good subjects, so, upon the other hand, they have not been wanting to secure religion in its doctrine and discipline, notwithstanding any old acts of parliament standing to the contrair, till his majesty shall be graciously pleased to take the fairest and surest way to giue it a full setling, with this proviso: That churchmen keep themselves within the bounds of their ministeriall function. And because I am informed, that it is intended by some presbitries to petition the parliament, (tho' petitions themselves be things harmlesse enough,) yet the ill use that has been made of them dureing these tymes of trouble, makes them at this tyme very unseasonable, and the presenters of them cannot but be look'd upon as persons very inconsiderate, if not of turbulent dispositions.

But when it is rightly considered in what condition wee were in, when it pleased God to restore the King, and the condition wee are now in, being delivered from strange judges, and from a yoke that lay heavie both upon church and state, wee may say Scotland was as a piece of clay in the hands of the potter: it was in his power either to make us honourable or dishonourable, to continue our slaverie, or restore us to our libertie; yet notwithstanding all our faillings and overreachings, his majestie has been graciously pleased to restore us to the full enjoyment of all things that can justly be pretended to by subjects. Therefore, since the King has been so gracious as to restore us to our civil rights, it were uncharitable to think he would proue lesse unmindfull of our more precious concernments, which are wrapt up in settlement of the church.

Therefore, my desyre to yow is, that you keep yourselves within the bounds of your calling, not medleing by petitioning or other wayes with the proceedings of parliament, which will proue a more effectual and surer way to procure you a right settlement than any other mean can be intended. I doubt not but you will be carefull to inform your bretherin

least they may fail through ignorance: This is all, but that I am, R. S.,
your most affectionat and most faithfull friend,

MIDDLETON.

Directed to my Reuerend and worthie
freind, Mr James Hamilton, minister
at Camnethan.

I doe not see any answer amongst the bishop's notes and papers, but that
a little tyme before his receipt of this letter, he and some others had, at a
synod of Glasgow, so spoke and reasoned against ane addresse with over-
tures for church government there presented, that it was overrul'd.

There is also a letter from his Majestie King Charles the Second to
him, as follows :—

CHARLES R.

Trustie and well beloued, wee greet yow well. Wheras
wee haue giuen order to our council to intimate our pleasure concerning
the settlement of the church by bishops, as it was in the reigns of our
grandfather and father of blessed memorie; these are therefore to requyre
you to repair to London with all the speed you can conveniently, where
you shall receiue our further pleasure. You are to obey such directions
concerning the tyme of your journey as shall be given you by our chan-
cellor and president of our council. So, expecting your readie obedience,
wee bid you farewell. Giuen at our court at Whytehall, the 14th day of
August 1661, and of our reign the 13 year. By his Majestie's command,

LAUDERDALE.

Directed to our trustie and well beloued Mr
James Hamilton, Minister of the Gospel
at Cambnethan.

In obedience to his Majestie's command, he went and waited upon the King at London; and there is a declaration by the Earle of Lauderdale, secretary to his Majestie for Scotland, in the following termes:—

Att Whytehall, the 18th day of December 1661, James consecrate Bishop of Galloway did performe his homage, and swear obedience to our sovereign Lord King Charles the Second, according to the forme prescryved by act of parliament, the Earle of Lauderdale, secretary to his majestie, administring in the termes following:—

Follows the oath of allegiance, &c. That his oath of allegiance and fealtie to his majestie was taken, and homage done, according to the act of parliament, the 18th day of December 1661, in the closet at Whytehall, in his Majestie's royal presence, by James, now Bishop of Galloway, is attested by me,

LAUDERDALE.

Mr Wodrow, in his *Historie of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 95, telling a tale of one Mr Robert Douglas, sayes, these are the men, Sharp, Fairfoul, Leighton, and Hamilton, that betrayed the liberties of the kirk of Christ in Scotland; and himself, in the scandalous termes peculiar to that party, p. 185 of the same volume, also sayes: This person (Sir James Turner) was abundantly ready to execute the order here given him with rigour, but was obleidged to goe euen beyound his inclinations to satisfie the Bishop of Galloway, who was severe and cruel, as all apostates use to be, and the rest of the prelates; Very hard names; a betrayer of the liberties of the kirk, ane obleidger of ane officer who knew so very well his duety as to execute it with rigour, to goe beyound his inclinations, severe, cruel, and ane apostate too. Might not one be induc'd to think that Mr Wodrow had now altogether lost his christian charity, and with that St Paul's precept, Let each esteem others better than themselves; malice, perverse lyeing, and backbyteings, are doun right contradictory to the spirit of christianity; and the vermine who not use, but avowedly print them, should be looked upon by all good

and honest men as the cankers of societie, and the shame of any religion whatever, only fit for a common stage, but in nowayes for the pulpit.

If Mr Wodrow had known the Bishop befor he wrot, as certainly he ought, he must have spoke out the gentleman, and fairly said, Hamilton, &c., who hath at last got thorow that dismall and schismatical inundation, is now not only restored to, but made a prelate of, that orderly and orthodox church of Christ, wherin he was baptised, and many years before the Restoration instituted and ordain'd. This so much for answer to his betraying and apostacie.

The Bishop was too well known here, both by freinds and enemies, some whereof still aliue, to deserue those base epithets of severe and cruel; and a gentleman, tho' no great freind to his partie, speaking of the Bishop very lately, was pleased to say that he knew him severe in nothing save his dyet and morals.

As for Mr Wodrow's termes of childish obligations upon Sir James Turner, (considering that gentleman's character and what is already said,) they must be very stupid. For my own curiositie, I haue gone thorow the Bishop's letters, note, and papers, and I now declare that I cannot see one word about him; which must obleidge me to believe, considering the Bishop's exactnesse, that he and Sir James were very little, if at all, acquainted

I expected also in this gentleman's appendix some vouchers for the aboue calumnies, but it seems they are, as too many others which he relates, not yet come to hand. If Mr Gilbert Hamilton at Crawfoord, one of his sufferers too, who all the Bishop's tyme kept his conventicles and meetings, within less than a bowshot of Broomhill, were aliue, he would give these his imprudent assertions the lye to their face.

In the same vol. p. 102, is, Therefore the court pitched upon Masters Sharp, Fairfoul, and Hamilton, &c., to come up to London, and learn the service of that land, and receiue episcopal ordination.

To what end ordination, when, as I haue already told, the Bishop more than twenty-six years before that had it in his pocket? But I suppose he means consecration, which reallie till this tyme he had not, tho' conforme to this teacher's wrytings, and his printed visible knowledge, it

may be reckoned, without breach of charity, that he takes these words to be synonymous. As to the Bishop's learning the service of that land, is still a greater blunder in Mr Wodrow, especially when he braggs so much in his preface as to giue a well vouched narrative, the searchings of the registers of the Privie Council and Justiciary, (carefully done to my knowledge,) his accesse to the valuable papers of Mr Alexander Sheils, and the relations of the sufferers in that period. Yet for all that, he hath neglected the synodical books at Glasgow, else he had found Mr James Hamilton, to his lasting honour, severely handled by the then synod, for using so long that great treasure of rational devotion, I mean our Liturgie, in his church at Cambusnethan.

I come now to giue yow his character of the Bishop, p. 101. That his gifts were reckoned every way ordinary, but remarkable for his tyme serveing temper; the justnesse of which may be easily known by the carefully reading over the following letter from King Charles the Second to him, and Doctor Wyscheart, Bishop of Edinburgh:—

CHARLES R.

Right Reverend Fathers in God, our trustie and well beloved, wee greet yow well. Haveing received from the Archbishop of St Andrews ane account of the state and condition of the church of Scotland, wee haue thought fitt to tell you, that wee take special notice of your concurring in our parliament, and in your particular stations, for the furtherance of our service; and as wee doe expect that by your uniformity in your church administrations, and your vigorous and unanimous endeavours in that subordination to which, by the rules of your order, you are bound, yow will discharge the trust committed to yow, for the good of that church, and our service therein, so you may be confident of our princely protection and encouragment, and that wee will be carefull to employ our royal power for removeing these distempers, which the disorders of these late tymes haue created, and preventing and remedieng these evils which you apprehend to be prejudicial and obstructive to your pious and lawfull designes.

For the further settlement and weal of the church, wee haue commanded

the Archbishop of St Andrews, and the Bishop of Aberdeen, (whom wee haue presented to the archbishoprick of Glasgow,) to acquaint you that wee haue granted a commission, to be passed under our Great Seal, to persons of known affection to our service, for a speedie, impartiall execution of the good laws made in behalf of church gouernment, and for preventing and suppressing schisms, which wee are hopefull will prove the most effectual expedient for crushing the dissobedience and opposition of those who are dissaffected to our authority, and the lawfull government of the church.

Wee haue also given instructions to be communicate to you for preparing overtures, to be offered to us, for a previous facilitating of the work of the national synod, constituted according to the late act of parliament, which wee are resolved to call as soon as wee can, promising to ourself by the blissing of God. The result of that synod may most probably conduce for the settlement and security of that church in its doctrine, discipline, and worship.

Wee haue also ordered the planting of the vacand sees of Aberdeen and Orkney with persons of known worth and abilities; and haue, moreover, commanded that it shall be signified to yow with how much satisfaction and content wee doe take notice of the late act of parliament for the better provision of universities, and that wee doe command your exemplarie pietie and zeal for the publick good of church and state, which is visibly concerned in the flourishing of these seminaries of religion and good education in learning and virtue.

And as wee doe giue yow our hearty thanks for so good a work, and so beseeching your profession, so wee doe signifie our expresse pleasure that yow use your utmost endeavours for perfyteing, and rendering the same effectual, according to the intent of the act, and for this end, that yow intimate our pleasure to the ministers in their respective diocese, and appoynt collectors, and give to your respective provincials compleat rolls of the valued benefices and stipends betwixt and the 10th of August next, and that yow take care that the several proportions be payed in against the first of February 1665, according to the tenor of the act. In this yow are not to fail, as you would doe us acceptable service; and wee

shall not be wanting both to contribute ourselves, and to invyete and perswade others, our good subjects, to imitate so laudable an example for promoteing so universall and publick good.

In order to which, wee haue granted a comission to several persons to joyne with the respective chauncellors for visiting the said universities, and regulating the professions therein, and disposing the relieff and supplies of the mean and incompetent mentainance of professors and governours, in the several colledges, as they shall be proportioned by us. Thus, remitting what else we haue instructed the Archbishop of St Andrews, for promoteing our service to his relations, wee bid yow heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Whytehall, the 12th of January 1663-4, and of our reign the fifteenth year. By his Majesties speciall command,

LAUDERDALE.

Directed to the Right Reverend Fathers
in God, the Bishops of Edinburgh and
Galloway.

These two learned prelates, in concert with their brethren, having with the utmost dilligence and exactnesse searched into the state and condition of the church, with the disorders she then lay under, as also into the managers, masters, and provisions of the several universities; and finding little there, save blind irrational zeal and bigotry, they upon all these drew up a plain and faithfull account, now laid before his Majestie by the archbishop, off which yow see his Majestie so fond and well pleased with, that he returns a kind answer to every parragraphe with a sufficient remedie.

That their concurring with his parliament, and their uniformitie in church, might make them haue a confident assurance of his princelie protection.

That for removeing the distempers which the disorders of the late tymes had created, now obstructive to their pious designs, his royal power should be employed.

That the vacancie in the sees for their further support should be filled up.

That schism and dissobedience to the lawfull government of the church should be tryed by commissioners under the Great Seal.

And, lastly, with how much satisfaction and content his Majestie takes notice of their concern in the universities, by procureing the additional act, with his hearty thanks for so good a work beseeing their profession, for which his Majestie gives directions, with this promise—both to contribute himself, invite and perswade others, and also to grant a commission for visiting the said universities, and regulating the professions therein.

Iff what is aboue done and said, wherein Bishop Hamilton had his full share, be a specimen of his gifts, I cannot agree with Mr Wodrow, that they were every way ordinarie. But I must say, that his tyme serveing temper is remarkable enough at this juncture, tho' little to the honour and reputation of Mr Wodrow's partie.

For ane other specimen, I shall only give him the copie of a letter from Archbishop Leighton, dated at Glasgow the 1st of September 1673.

Directed for my Lord Bishop of
Galloway.

MY LORD,

Being remanded back to this station for a lytle tyme, I desyred the inclosed, tho' I haue found your Lordship very ready to assist me upon such occasions as this relates to; because, if they shall frequently occur, as possiblie they may, it might seem not so regular and warrantable to trouble yow with them, without this signification of his Majesties pleasure, which will sufficiently excuse and justifie us both in these instances. But at meeting I may, God willing, giue you a fuller account of the bussienesse, and the reason that caused such a thing to be desyred by, my Lord,

Your Lordship's very affectionat brother and
humble servant,

Ro. LEIGHTON.

The inclosed was from the Duke of Lauderdale to the Bishop of Galloway, dated at Whytehall, the 9th of August before.

MY LORD,

I am cominanded to show yow that, because of the large extent, and the many difficult affairs of the diocese of Glasgow, it is his Majesties pleasure that yow doe all the assistance you can to the present archbishop, in the ordination of intrants to the ministry, and any other bussines relating to that diocese, wherein you may be helpfull to him.

I am your Lordship's humble
servant,

LAUDERDALE.

Had the aboue archbishop known men as well as he did books, there had been little need for these letters: he was a very learned man, really pious, and knew nothing of the knaue, so that the hypocrite of ordinary letters, from whatever quarter, with a dejecting whyning countenance, and a large pretence to pietie, seldome went away without his designes. But not so with the Bishop of Galloway: he had been the butt of their malice too long, not to know where their poisonous schismatical trash lay. Therefore they were obleidged to produce better testimonies, and endure more strict examination.

This the archbishop knew very well to be his failing, and had no designe at all to retourn to Glasgow, nether would he if he had not got this letter for the Bishop of Galloway's assistance, with a promise of no long stay, so weary was this good soul of that country, and of the obstinacie in it; yett he abode untill he got notice of our Bishop's death, upon which he immediatly laid down his charge and went to London.

Suppose Mr Wodrow shall retain his opinion anent the Bishop's gifts being euery way ordinary, yet, after serious perusall of these letters, I expect that no other gentleman of candor or ingenuity will. But wee must excuse Mr Wodrow and his characters, when he giues such foolish

accounts euen of his own worthies, and I shall condescend upon one—I hope none of his meanest—Mr William Guthrie, minister of Fenwick. This minister, it seems, Archbishop Burnet could in no ways obtain to be regular by attending presbitries and synods with his bretherin, so that he was obleidged to send the minister of Calder to suspend him, and declare his church vacant; the result whereof, after some reasoning, was, that Mr Guthrie told the curat that some evident marks of the Lord's displeasure was abydeing him for what he was a doeing, (tho' no man can say but that the honest curat was in his duetie,) and wairned him to prepare for some strok comeing very soon upon him, that the curat never preached more, but came to Glasgow, reached Calder, and in a few dayes dyed in great torment of an iliake passion, and that his wyfe, children, and all dyed that year also. I defy all the Jesuits to produce a better legend.

But here are *minæ et damnum sequuntur*, so I may safely say, if Mr Guthrie were alieue, and these assertions of Mr Wodrow's sustain'd as a prooff, that he would bear very hard upon this his brother in the crime of witchcraft.

I find by the several letters I haue, that there has been a very great intimacie betwixt that eminent prelate and martyre, Dr Sharp, Archbishop of St Andrews, and him, but mostly with respect to their respective affairs in the church.

The Bishop was very happie in a pious, fond, and vertuous wyfe. She knew his constitution, and did, under God, as abstemious as he was, keep him in a good state of health dureing her lyfe; but for the seven years he lived after, his daughters being very young, and when come to any maturity, married from him, he took the libertie to manadge his dyet as he pleased, which generally was, one roasted egg in the morning, a little broth, and perhaps nothing, about four at night, a glass of small ale to his pype in the winter, and for the most part water in the summer. This, with his book, was most of the good Bishop's food dureing the last seven years of his lyfe, and God was pleased, after a few days sickness, in August 1674, to take him to himself.

He was a man of a sprightly but ordinary statu[r]e, mightly well seen in

divinity, especially polemicks and the languages, with a good memorie, accurate in the fathers and church historie; yet to be seen by the remarks upon his books I have of excellent choice. He was very pious and charitable, tho' strict in his morals, most kind to his friends, and most affable and courteous to strangers. He was a *Boanerges* in the pulpit, and every way worthie of the sacred character he bore.

A gentleman some tyme agoe enquired very particularly at me, if I had a sermon of the Bishop's, to his hearing, preached before the Earle of Midleton, then his Majesties commissioner to the parliament, upon the 6 chap. Romans, verse 19, to the end, tho' he confyn'd his discourse mostly to the 21st verse. I told him that I had it not, but ask'd his opinion, which was—the most thundering one ever he heard.

This Bishop's father, as already told, was Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, knight and barronet, and his mother, Dame Margaret Hamilton, a daughter of Udston's. They had nyne children; their eldest, Sir John Hamilton, younger of Broomhill, was by King Charles the First created Lord Beilhauen, who married Margaret, natural daughter of James Marques of Hamilton, and her mother was Lady Abernethie of Salton, a daughter of my Lord Blantyre's; no male ishue. Their second was Mr James the Bishop. The third, Mr Gavin, design'd of Viccars, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, and Margaret Hamilton of Letham, his spouse, was also a clergyman, and dyed Dean of Rapho in Ireland.

Their youngest son, Claud, was with James Duke of Hamilton at the battle of Preston, and thereafter commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Worcester. He married Jean Hamilton, heires of Parkhead; all with ishue.

Margaret, Sir James his eldest daughter, married Sir Walter Stewart of Alanton.

Jean, his second, married John Porterfield of that Ilk, or Duchal.

Ann, his third, married James Hamilton of Woodhall.

Isobel, his fourth, married first Robert Hamilton of Milburn, and thereafter James Hamilton of Dalziel.

And Mary, his fifth, married Sir William Semple of Cathcart ; all also with ishue.

The aboue Dame Margaret their mother was a very wyse graue woman, a pattern to all about her for vertue, economie of the house, and the education of her children, &c.

John Lord Beilhausen, upon the 16th March 1669, resigned the lands of Broomhill in favours of the aboue James Bishop of Galloway, his brother, who left of ishue behind him, Mr James, ane advocat, who dyed unmarried, anno 1675, about ane year after his father. He was born 20th September 1636 ; and John, who dyed also unmarried, anno 1720 : born 26th Aprile 1659.

MARGARET, the Bishop's eldest daughter, married John Barnes, merchand, and after Provost of Glasgow. She was born 28th October 1642.

JEAN, his second, married Mr John Birnie of Broomhill, then minister at Carlowk. She was born 29th February 1652, leap year.

ISOBEL, his third, married Mr John Alexander, minister at Durresdeir. Born 24th Apryle 1654.

And ANN, his fourth, married Mr Alexander Miln, one of the ministers of Glasgow ; all with ishue. She was born 26th December 1656.

The Bishop's Lady dyed 16th Apryle 1667, and he the 14th of August 1674.

Mr James Hamilton of Broomhill, Advocat.

Upon the 31st of October 1674, there is a precept of *clare constat* granted by Ann Dutches of Hamilton, Duke James his eldest daughter, and William Duke of Hamilton, her husband, before Earle of Selkirk, and eldest son of a second marriage of the Marques of Douglass, to the said Mr James of the aboue lands, as eldest son and heir to the aboue Bishop his father.

Mr James was well educat at schools and colledges, and in most of the professions then in use here, to wit, divinity, law, and physick; for his father considering, that notwithstanding of his great memorie, yet he was extreemly bashfull, so that when at age he might make choice of his own employment, which was the law; and in order thereto, sent him to Leiden, where he continued two winters, and in the summer travelled thorew France and Flanders. Att Brussels he fell once, and indeed but once in his lyfetye, in loue with a lady in a church there. This passion, as he said, was very heavie upon him for about five or six minutes; but he fell asleep, slept about ane quarter of ane hour, and when awakened saw no such beautie, so well were his eyes opened, and his judgement refreshed with that little napp.

Mr James came home, and with great applause entered advocat; but his bashfullness continued such, that he could never endure the Outter House.

In December 1666, after the defeat of the rebells at Pentland, Mr John Kincaid of Corsbasket, advocat, much upon the rattle, so fit for the outter bar, overtakes about sun sett the aboue Mr James going into Edinburgh, who was but ouer plain in his equipage. Mr John knew him not, tho' he did him; but thought that he had now got his diuersion for the remainder of the way, either with a sculking whig teacher, or ane ordinary country quack. After Mr John had ask'd several questions about him

and his business without satisfactorie answers, he fell upon him with divinitie, from that to physick, and so to historie, in all which he found Mr James calm, and by far his superior, that he began to imagine that this was not a man, tho' in humane shape: But for a farder proof he would needs try him in his own employment, and to law he went, which prov'd the worst of all, Mr James being too great a civilian for him.

Corsbasket, now so sore dung even in his own trade, was in earnest afraid, rode off in great hast, and never rested till he was with his West-Country Club, to whom, in a great surpryse, he declared that if ever man on earth had converst with the divill, he had, this night by the way. Clerk Hamilton, after knowen by the Lord Presmennen, then in companie, haveing got from Mr Kincaid all the marks about that divill, undertook, upon payment to the companie of their supper, and some bottles of wyne, against the next night, the production of him, which was done. Mr Kincaid's refuge was a denyal that he was the person. But upon Mr James his repeating his out of the way questions, and arguments upon them, in that road rencounter, he was obleidged to confesse, and pay.

Mr James was of good ordinary height, very lean; and dyed unmarried at Broomhill of ane decay, or rather a sinking of the spirits, the year after his father, being September 1675; and, as told before, was born 20th September 1636.

John Hamilton of Broomhill.

There is a precept of *clare constat* by the aboue Duke and Dutches of the same lands to him, as heir to his aboue brother, dated 22d February 1693. The aboue John's father and brother dying when he was but young, his bretheren-in-law at good distances from him, with the takeing a great part of his own will, made his education somewhat spoyld: However, he was with a wrytter in Edinburgh a year or two, whereby he at-

tained to some knowledge of affairs, tho' generally neglected. Thus he liv'd, tost betwixt his creditors and William Duke of Hamilton, till the aboue year 1693, that his brother-in-law, Mr John Birnie, of whom after, took his cause in hand, payed the debts, and releived the estate, and with them he lived very comfortable at Broomhill, goeing and comeing at pleasure, haveing his horse and footman a good tyme, till of his own accord he gaue them ouer.

He outliv'd his aboue brother and sister, and was upon his nephew's care about four years, who endeavoured to keep him as well as his father and mother had done, with some little more allowance of pocket money, untill he dyed of a purgeing in the beginning of May 1720; never married.

The aboue John was of a strong well built ordinary syze, a little ouer fatt, a pleasant, peaceable man, and a hearty comerad at a bottle. Altho' he was bred and born in the west, yet there was nothing of any whiggish principles about him.* He was a searcher of coal-heughs, tho' they came to no advantage. He was born 28th Apryle 1659.

Mr John Birnie of Broomhill.

The said Mr John, as before told, was the only son of Mr Robert Birnie, minister at Lanark, from whom he had ane handsome patrimony: was born at Houston the 17th of February 1643, and was carefully educat at school and colledge untill anno 1661. In May 1663, he was sent by his father to the University of St Andrews, where he applyed himself to the study of divinity, and in the year 1665 past his tryals before the Presbitry of Lanark, who gaue him ane ample recommendation to Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow.

The archbishop not only granted him a licence to preach, but also offered a presentation to the church of Cambusnethan, which he thought not fitt, at that tyme, to accept off.

• Would to God the same could be said of every body now !

In the beginning of the year 1666, he was presented to the church of Carlowk, with the consent of the most considerable heretors there; and upon the 29th March thereafter, was ordained presbiter in the cathedral church of Glasgow by the said archbishop, and upon the 9th of May was instituted minister at Carlowk, in the presbitry of Lanark. When here, upon the 4th day of February 1668, he married, as befor told, Jean, second daughter to James Hamilton of Broomhill, Lord Bishop of Galloway, then not sixteen years of age. Upon the 22d of March he was presented to the church of Carlawerock, in the presbitry of Dunfries, by John Earle of Nithsdale; and upon the 20th Apryle thereafter, by William Earle of Queensberrie, and upon these collated by Robert Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow, where he and his family resyded untill the Revolution; and then being obleidged to lay asyde his ministeriall function, he and his family went to Edinburgh in the year 1690.

In summer 1686, Alexander Cairncrosse, Archbishop of Glasgow, was, by the Earle of Melfort, then Secretary for Scotland to King James the Seventh, desyred up to London, and to bring alongst with him the aboue Mr John, (because of the great familiarity and intimacie betwixt them, it seems that the King still continued his design of rescinding the penal statuts, and of new to propose the same to them as was done a little before in the parliament held by the Earle of Murray.) The archbishop in that parliament, tho' but faintly, spoke against the act, by which the court entertained yet some hopes, especially upon the promotion of the aboue Mr John. That both might be brought off, the archbishop, with very great difficultie, got his aboue freind alongst with him, for he was afraid, as he hath told me, that the rash measures then used by the court could not misse in bringing the King's affairs into confusion. To court they went, and the thrid day after were more than two hours closeted with the aboue Earle.

All their discourse terminated chiefly upon their goeing into the repealing of the acts, and if so, it was proposed that Mr John should haue it in his option either to be Bishop of Dunkeld or Galloway as he pleased. Mr John was stunn'd at the proposal, and absolutely refused, with a wonder how his Lordship could think of the touning out of such two

worthie prelates. After much reasoning, hot enough upon the Earle's syde, they both were, upon their positive refusal, dismissed. They were attack'd for the second tyme, but with the same event, so both retourned to Scotland, and the effect thereof was, that the good honest archbishop was laid asyde, and John Paterson, Bishop of Edinburgh, put in his room.

The aboue Mr John retourned to his charge, tho' the resentment against him ran so, that in September and October 1688 his manse was not only twice severely searched by a partie of dragoons under the command of a Popish officer, a part of a dale floor lifted, but some stones in his church, with the ground of the pulpit also rais'd and searched for arms and ammunition, said there to have been conceal'd. They found none, and all this upon the information of a certain Popish gentleman thereabout. In December after he received, early in the morning, a visit from a quyt opposite partie, tho' of the same spirit, a Presbyterian rable of about forty men, well arm'd. His wyfe chanced to be up, and haue her cloaths on, and upon their hard rapping opened the door, but being a strong well hearted woman, clasp'd her hands on each syde of it, and would let none of them enter till farther communing.

The commander did indeed order his men to retear, and then she told him that was he not ashamed as the head of so many men, pretending so much zeal for the Protestant religion, to come with a design to spoyle and search their house, as the Papists, with a partie of dragoons, had twice so very lately done: He seem'd a litle confus'd, but gaue her his hand that no manner of harm should be done to her husband or any about her. By this tyme Mr John had got on his cloaths, came and welcomed them very kindly, gaue them sufficiently of meat and drink, and they went off, with this promise, that with due convenience he should flitt from the manse, which he very shortly did to a gentleman's house in the paroch, then empty.

Mr John, by his good management and virtue, haveing attained to ane handsome stock in mony, resolved to place his name and family again in a land estate; and, accordingly, upon the 14th March 1688, he purchased from Robert Maxwell of Kirkhouse the little lordship and regalitie of

Almernes, being a 10 pound land of old extent, in the Stewartrie of Kirkcudbright; and upon the 22d of March, he purchased the lands of Broomhill and Floors from his aboue brother-in-law, John, at a tyme when William Duke of Hamilton had more claims against that estate than it was worth.

In the year 1693, he went from Edinburgh with his wyfe and sex children to the house of Broomhill, no better than ruinous, tho' with much mony and pains he repaired, and here he lived in good respect, both with gentry and commons, judgeing themselves happie in his advyce, till his death, which happened upon the 17th of May 1716, and in the 74th year of his age. Jean, his aboue spouse, dailie languishing, lived but about seven moneths after, and dyed also at Broomhill of a sinking of the spirits, the 11th of December 1716. She was eleven years younger than her husband. They both lye in the church of Dalserf, and their pictures, very well done by old Scougall, anno 1693, are in the family.

William, his second son, bred ane chirurgeon, and infirm, being dead at Almernes, and Robert and James, the first a chirurgeon, also the other, ane sea apprentice, being also dead in the Indies; he left of ishue aline JOHN, who succeeds him. Mr ALEXANDER, ane advocat, who, anno 1720, went up to London, most opposite to his elder brother's will, to that infamous South Sea work, broke, and there married, God knows whom; but no ishue.* His picture, done very well by Robert Lindsay, wee haue, and that in pawnd of 25,000 merks of patrimonie giuen by his father to him, which sune, by promise to his said father upon death bed, he was to restore, in case of no children of his own body, back to the familie.

Mr John left also one daughter, ISOBEL, married to George Muirhead of Whytcastle, or Persielands; also without ishue; and she dyed 19th January 1733.

* Can this be the individual alluded to in the Caledonian Mercury, June 28, 1722?

"John Howe, Esq. of Gloucester, died on the 10th past. He was first married to the Lady Morgan, by whom he had issue John Howe, who succeeds him in his estate. He was afterwards married to a sister of the late Lord Mohun, by whom he had one daughter, a lady of singular virtue and sprightly wit, married to ——— Birnie, Esq. one of the hon. Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, and now entituled to a great fortune on her said father's decease."

The abone Mr John was a man of good learning, well seen in divinity, law, physick, and historie, exemplarie, pious, and virteous, of a comely stature, tall, fair, and beutifull, and very charitable, so that, many years befor his death, he allotted the tenth part of all his yearly income for the use of the poor; and notwithstanding of the deprivation of his good benefice, by reason of the Revolution, and preferments in the church, which he could not readiely misse, and the great losse of his uncle James his estates in Poland, yet he allotted to his wyfe not only a good joynter, but ane handsome complement in money.

She was a stately, comely, and hearty woman, a most affectionat wyfe, and kind mother, mighty well beloued by all about her, neither behind her husband in charity, for whyle the minister's wyfe, she had daily her cloath made with other things for coverings to the poor, and when lady, she not only did these, and support others of a better station, but with succeſſe by her own hands administered medicines, as many a cripple orphant, in the dear years, thorow hungar and cold, and maids put from service, and sent a begging by diseases, now in a good condition, can testifie.

He left also to his eldest son, John, ane ordinary estate, and to the abone Mr Alexander twenty-five thousand merks, and to his daughter, Isobell, ten thousand, all in good bonds besyde him. There is of his doeing, four practicall essays, divine and moral, a MS. in our librarie.

Anno 1695, he builded the kitchen jamb from top to bottom, brought up the turnpyke, which was but one storie high,—the first room in it being still called the stair-head room; he in a part boxed that and the high dyneing room as it stands, with a new entry to it, and box'd the room above the kitchen. He also builded the outter court, and made a new entry to the house; he took down the old tower or castle, being very crasie and hazardous, but preserv'd the good vault, and built a milk-house above it; he builded the kiln and wash-house, with the hen-house and byer, but not being well timbered, they fell in his own tyme. He made that uglie brae towards the Raploch a good yeard and orchyeard, planted the good hedge, but now enlarged by his aboue son John. He was born 17th February 1643, and dyed at Broomhill 17th May 1716; buried in the church of Dalserf.

John Birnie of Broomhill.*

Upon the 21st March 1720, there is a precept of *clare constat*, Elizabeth Dutches of Hamilton and Brandon, and Charles Earle of Selkirk, John Earle of Ruglen, Mr James Hamilton of Pencaitland, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Sir James Hamilton of Rosehall, James Hamilton of Dalziel, and Mr James Graham of Airth, advocat, commissioners for James Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chastlerault, &c. to the said John Birnie, as air retoured to his said father in the aboue lands.

Next is his tailzie of the lands of Almernes, Broomhill, and Floors, dated the 1st of March 1727, registered in the proper register 5th July after.

Resignation, the said John of Broomhill and Floors, as holding of the aboue Duke, in the hands of his commissioners, dated 15th August 1728.

Charter upon the said tailzie and resignation, John Marquis of Tweddale, Charles Earle of Selkirk, William Earle of Aberdeen, John Earle of Ruglen, Mr James Hamilton of Pencaitland, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Sir James Hamilton of Rosehall, Mr James Graham of Airth, Mr Archibald Hamilton of Dalserf, Mr Robert Dundas of Arniston, advocat, Alexander Hamilton of Dechimont, (now Pencaitland,) and John Hamilton, a son of Arshaw's, wrytters to the signet, commissioners for the aboue Duke, to the also aboue John in lyferent, and to John Birnie, his eldest son, in fee, as heir of tailzie therein mentioned, dated 15th August 1728. Seasin thereon registered in the general register, 18th September thereafter.

Then, special retour, the said John Birnie to the said Mr John, his father, in the said land of Almernes, principal and warrandice, dated 15th July 1727. Precept furth of the Chancerie thereon, dated 22d July 1729. Seasin thereon, registered general register 4th September after, John

* The author of this Genealogy.

Maxwell, Stewart clerk of Kircudbright, notar.—Instrument of resignation of the aboue lands in favours of the said John, in lyferent and fee, dated 12th February 1730 Charter under the great seal, dated the same day. Seasine thereon, registered general register 24th August 1730. John Somervil of Barnhourie, notar.

The aboue John was born at Carloverock the 29th of December 1674; and upon Hansel Monday was baptised by Mr Alexander Cairncrosse, then minister at Dunfries, thereafter Archbishop of Glasgow, and after the Revolution dyed Bishop of Rapho, in Ireland. John was well educate by his father at school and colledge, till September 1693, that he was bound apprentice to the befor Lord Pencaitland, then wrytter to the signet. Upon the 3d of July 1702, he married, with the consent of his father, Elizabeth Frogg, daughter to the deceast Alexander Frogg, merchant in Edinburgh, and oye of Rosebank, with the consent of Bethia Dundas, her mother, then relict of Robert Innes, wrytter in Edinburgh. She was daughter to George Dundas of Lantoun, brother and air-male of Newliston, from whom he got ane handsome patrimonie. They lived together at Edinburgh very comfortably till her death, which happened there by a decay, the 2d June 1716, and 39th year of her age; so that in this moneth of May his father dyed, June as above, his wyfe, and December thereafter, his mother. Elizabeth's picture, very well done by old Scougall, and the said John's and her mother's by Richard Wait, are in the family.

She left of ishue three sons and two daughters. JOHN, the eldest, was born at Edinburgh, 24th May 1703, and albeit no kind of masters were spared for his education, yet he could never apply himself, so that, anno 1721, he went to the sea service, and was a midshipman a board of a man of war for about three years. Upon the 4th October, he married, without his father's consent, Mary, daughter to Captain William Preston of Gortoun, and she dyed in child-bed the 1st of July 1730; no ishue alie.

Her picture, very well done by Mr Marshall, wee haue. John again could not settle, but, in June 1732, he went to London, and from thence to Flanders, where comeing back at Ostend, to embark for England, upon the 11th of October 1732, our style, about midnight goeing aboard the

sloop, he unluckily mist his step, and fell down betwixt the key and the sloop, and with great difficulty got up, but bruised within, so that upon the 13th he dyed, and upon the 14th was burried in a part of the church-yard at Ostend allowed to the English. He was born 24th May 1703.

ALEXANDER past his apprenticeship with George Young, chirurgeon at Edinburgh, who, after his goeing thorow with the several professors here in that art, in September 1732, went for his farther improvement to France. He was born 11th June 1708, at Edinburgh.

WILLIAM, his third son, is ane apprentice to Mr Peters, a wright at Edinburgh. He dyed in the tyme of his apprenticeship, the 26th October 1733: was born at Edinburgh, 3d November 1714.

JEAN, the aboue John Birnie of Broomhill his eldest daughter, married, with her father's consent, upon the 7th day of December 1732, Alexander Chancellour of Sheildhill.* She was born at Edinburgh, 10th July 1705.†

BETHIA Birnie, his second daughter, born at Edinburgh, 13th of October 1706.

Upon the 6th of June 1717, the aboue John Birnie married for the second tyme his before spoken off cussen, Margaret, only daughter of Mr Alexander Miln, one of the ministers of Glasgow, and Ann Hamilton, youngest daughter to the also before James, Bishop of Galloway. They lived at Edinburgh till May 1721, that they came to Broomhill. Here he laid the floors of the laigh dyning room closet and drawing room, plaistered their roof, boxed all, and planted them with good pictures, clock, and baromiter: struck out a new window in the new drawing

* The Chancellors of Shieldhill have been for a long time settled in Lanarkshire. In 1447, *John Chancellor of Shieldhill* appears in a marriage-contract as co-obligant for payment of the portion. *Memorie of the Somervills*, I. 97.

† "Died at Edinburgh, 20th January 1787, Mrs Jean Birnie, relict of Alexander Chancellor, Esq. of Shieldhill." *Edinburgh Magazine*.

room, sashed and enlarged all the rest round about, and made several new entries and boxes in the walls, new chimney concaves, new glasses and sconces, with a bed, and convenient big presses for linning in the laigh dyning room, all within the boxing. In the stair-head room he enlarged, sashed, and boxed the big window, helped several other places, put in new doors, a concave chimney, new grate and glasses, with several little good pictures. He sashed and enlarged the three windows in the high dyning room, put up the glass chimney piece, pannel, glasses, and sconces. Pictures of his setting there and helping are, that fyne large picture of his two sons, John and Alexander, a hounting, the fyne pictures of my Lord and Lady Beilhauen by Sir Anthonie Van Dyke, his own, Mrs Innes, his mother-in-law's, his last wyfe, and Mary Preston's. In anno 1701, he painted this room with his own hand, he enlarged the closet door and windows of it, boxed and sashed it, made propper standishes whereon are two handsome globes, a book of maps, a large compas, with a good picture of Cleopatra.

The room above the kitchen he sashed and enlarged its windows, set in it ane handsome chimney and grate, a fyne chimney glass, and handles, with four very good pictures, a bed, and painted it all with his own hand.

He made the unsquared culm'd garret, now called the blew room, fifteen foot square, and nine feet high without a culm, by giveing it new floors, false balking and plastering it, boxing it twice, and in it about thirty doors, whereby it is become most convenient for a librarie: Besyde the thron bed, there is ane other in the boxing, and a dry place hewed out of the ston gauell, and box'd for the charter chest, a handsome new concave chimney and grate, with three sash windows, and its little closet furnished conform. In this librarie the books and pamphlets added by him are known by the vowel O placed before each volnmm in the catalogue.

He somewhat amended the lasses' room, floored and put in a window in the top garrets, and placed some very good pictures upon the stair-case. He builded the whole office houses in the crosse, except the ground vault of the old tower: He threw down the foir part of the parterre, lowered to a due proportion its entry pillars, put in the new gate and vistas. He

buildd the stable, the old in the crosse being fallen, and gaue a new roof to the dove-coat.

He rebuildd the bake-house, byer, kiln, and wash-houses, timbered them all well, and placed the severall convenient necessities in them; and also rebuildd all the houses in Milnheugh belonging to him.

Upon the 23d March 1729, it pleased God also to remove, by a waisting of the solids, his aboue second wyfe, Margaret Miln, about the 39th year of her age. She dyed at Edinburgh, and left of ishue JAMES,* born at Edinburgh, 10th August 1720.

ANN, born at Broomhill the 23d June 1722.

* “*St James’s, July 6, 1773.*—The King has been pleased to grant his Royal Licence and Authority to James Birnie of Broomhill, Esq. in the County of Lanark, and his Issue, to take and use the Name, and bear the Arms of Hamilton, the same being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Heralds’ Office.”

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

I.

THE following letter to King James VI. is taken from the Dennyhne MSS. vol. v. Advocates' Library, A. 2. 52.

MAY IT PLEIS YOUR MAIESTIE,

Vpoune the significatioun of your Maiesties royall plesour anent the kirk of Carmichell, on behalf of Sir Hew of that Ilk, efter the precise discharge of our humbill obedience thairin, we haif presuunit (vnder maist humblie protestit pardoun) to returne thir presentis towards your Maiestie, quherby (withe dew acknowledgement of your Maiesties dignatioun of ws by your Maiesties fauourable countenance wotchafit in this and sic mandatorie intelligence) we may to your Maiestie heighly deseruit commendatioun and princelie encouragement sincerlie profess quhat blissing we ordinarlie bruik vnder the comfortabill schadow of your Maiesties most gracious and happie gouernment: For the propagatioun thairfoir, and prosperitie thereof, (since to ws it is next the gospell the grittest pledge of Godis fauour that we can injoy in this earthe,) we sal aydinglie crave and thraue for what beiris at the handis of our God, that so not onlie the curageouslie begun exterpacioun of Antichristianisme may be as your Maiesties awin tyme victoriously accomplis hit, (being bayth to the expectatioun and experience of the kirk, the onlie viceregent of God, to whom in thir endis of the warld he hes concredite the wark of the devastatioun of Babel,) bot also for the sweet fruit of the tender foster-father-heid, that hithertillis your Maiestie hes most happilie exereed in the kingdome of Chryst, speciallie to the behuif of your awin Maiesties foster-mother kirk heer, the particular of quherof (giff without offence we may vsurp the word)

your Maiesties verie horoscope, as it wer, dois planelie portend ; for by the ministerie of that merciful synchronisme, (quherin as anon your Maiesties lyf, the licht of the gospell brak furth, so with your Maicsties croune did the course of this libertie, quhilk we still enjoy,) we rest assurit that this kirk with the quhilk, in the quhilk, and for the quhilk, your Maiestie wes borne, sall nevir miss meid nor confort from you, quherof, alas, thair was nevir mair need nor presentlie now ; for althocht, during our happy enioyance of your Maiesties personal presence here, by menes of your Maiesties most God-frauchted administratioun, our Scottish kirk become as ane architipe to vtheris of maist orderlie and analogicall reformatioun: yit, (woes ws,) since your Maiesties lang remote absence from ws, we haue so dangerouslie relapsed in mony paralitick perplexiteis, that our schismaticall dissolutiouns (if your Maiesties providence do not prevent) can not chuse bot declyue to a mair pitifull desolatioun, nor perhappis without very sound and sufficient information your Maiestie can possibly considder, to ye duilfull demolishment of sa laborious a wark as God hes now lang bene a building by yow. For besyd that by menes of our lait mutineis Antichristianisme is michtlie encouragit, evin self-athesm also is michly advancit ; and that especiallie be occasioun of the blanking of diuerss no small congregatiouns, quhilk the removit pastoris doeth presentlie smart vnder the burding of your Maiesties displesor, of all earthlie inconveniencie the maist insupportable to men of our calling, for remeid quhairof, (pardoun ws, dreid Souerane,) we wald maist humblie, as with teiris of bluid, emploir your Maiestie, in the bleiding woundis of Jesus Chryst, to becum intreat, first, in behalf of our separat brethearne, that your Maiestie wald be pleisit to punisch only with pardoun your Maiesties grievances consavit aganis tham, To quhom bot ye with draucht of the woutit serenetic of your Maiesties countinace, we doubt not is a most panefull penaltie, speciallie seing, according to your Maiesties accustomed placabilitie, your vse hes euir benc rather with the Syndon of Japhet and Shem to couer, than with the sword of Saul to castigat kirk-neakednes, as he quha with the scepter not of crueltie, bot clemencie, hes overconquerit all. And, nixt, that it may pleis your Maiestie, as being wyse lyk ane angell of God in your accustomed constantinisme, sa indifferentlie to interpone your self in all our differences with the neutrall eis of ane vnpeir, that by the frie interloquitor of ane ecclesiasticall senate, (the only competent censure of so gritschysimis,) your Maiestie may determine in all our discords. To effect the quhilk, your Maiestie may not only mak a compt of our mene concurrence heir, bot also of ane vnmachable number of vnpreoccupyt and haill myndit bretherene resolut to embrace ony weill warrandit menes of pacificatioun. In doing quhairof, your deir Maiestie sall not only restoir ws that man be continuallie occupyt in the oratories of God for your prosperitie, and perpetuall propagatioun

of your royall posteritie, to our wontit joyis, and with all schamefully disappoynt the heiche hoipis of the wickit, quha with stairing eyis dois expect sum tragicall decay in Gods lang flurishing kingdome heir: Bot also sall report to your self Maiestie the tropheies of a triumphant gude name heir, and of ane incorruptible crowne hence in the kingdome of the second cuming to men.

Your Maiesteis maist obedient subiectis and
humbill oratorie,

M. W. BIRNIE, M^r, Lannark, Moderator
of the Presbytery of Lanerk, in name
of the rest.

Lanerk, septimo Octobris 1607.

II.

TESTAMENT OF MR ROBERT BIRNIE,* 1688.

I MASTER ROBERT BIRNIE, Minister of Lanerick, being sensible of the comon frailtie of humanc nature, and that it is appointed for all men once to dye, and I not knoweing the tyme when it shall please my gracious God to call upon me out of this mortall lyfe, and being desyrus when that tyme shall come, that I may be above all cares of this world, and the things theirow, and may onelie mynde that great work to dye in the Lord; by his grace I think it good now to make my letter will, and put in order my worldlie affairs, and recommending my soule to the mercie of my gracious God, expecting and beleiveing thorow the onelie mcrites of my blessed Saviour Jesus Christ to finde the favour and free mercie of God (on whom onlie I rely) to my eternall salvatione; I doe hereby nominate and appoint and ordaine Mr John Birnie, minister at Carlaverock, my onelie lawfull sone, my sole and

* Transcribed from the original kindly communicated to me by the Rev. William Menzies, present incumbent of Lanark.

onellie executor, intromitter with my goods and geir, and universall legator, with power to him, imediatlie after my decease, to uplift all debts, soumes of money, goods, and gear belonging to me, or addebtet to me be whatsomever persone or persones, togither also with my Ann, and to intromitt therewith, and to dispose thereupon for his owne use and behoove, upon payment of all and whatsomever debts I shall be justlie resting to whatsomever persone or persones the tyme of my decease: Likeas, I ordaine my said onellie sone and executor fore-said, to distribute the soume of ane hundreth pounds Scots money to such poor people in the towne and out parioche of Lanerick, whose names I shall sett downe in wreatt before my decease: And sicklike, I ordaine that my said sone and executor take for himselff the best feather bed in the house, with the green silk covering, and other furniture thereto; and that Elizabeth Birnie, relict of umquhile Mr Thomas Kirkaldie, late minister of Dalserff, my eldest lawfull dawghter, take the nixt feather bed and furniter thereto, which togither with the soum of threc hundereth merks Scots money, dew and addebtet be her to me, I ordaine her to accept of in full satisfacione of all she can aske, clame, or creave any manner of way, by or thorow my decease; and that my youngest lawfull daughter, Janet Birnie, spouse to Mr John Irving, minister at Peitterculter, take ane other feather bed, and the best worstead covering and furuiter to it, togither with the silver cup that hath my name and my wyfe's upon it. And this my letter will and testament, to all and sundrie whom it effeirs, I notify and make knowen, and rescinds all former testaments made be me at any time heretofore: And this I ordaiue to stand as my last will. In witness wheirof, (written be George Tyler, servitor to John Jaffrey, wreitter in Edinburgh,) I have subscribed thir presents with my hand, att Lanerk, the sexteinth day of March, Jaivjss ffourscore eight years, before thir witness, John Birnie, eldest lawful sone to the said Mr John Birnie, Robert Matthew, servitor to the said Mr Robert, and John Birnie, servitor to the said Mr John, and insertor of the place, date, and witnesses names.

M. R. BIRNIE.

JOHN BIRNIE, *Witness.*

JOHN BIRNIE, *Witness.*

ROBERT MATTHEW, *Witness.*

